CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

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67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,010—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
¶ SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
¶ ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
¶ SIAM	3090	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6258	1000	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

¶ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

§ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipped at Colombo.

5th April 3rd May
19th April 17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	760	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 380	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,323	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Depneris	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	19th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Militar Officers to Europe via China and America.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th March, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd March, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	W m Frame.	3,230	11th April

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1893.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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PORTABLE ENGINES, Priestman's 5-Ton Cranes with grabs and dredgers, Portable self-propelling 3-Ton cranes, Steam hoists and Winches, Hydraulic riveters, Air compressors, concrete mixers, Pulsometers with Boilers, Bull's, Wild's, and Bell's Dredgers, Crab winches and sundry small tools, &c.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, by whom offers for the above will be received.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 13th March, 1893.

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FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA,"

a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months or Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES IN EVERY DETAIL.

TRUNKS.	HATS.	DRESSING BAGS.
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VALISES AND HOLD ALL BAGS.

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Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

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CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„	„	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„	„	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„	„	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„	„	200

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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

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	Rs.	a.
Blackwood Frame, white Figures	1	0
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Opal and Ebony on Boxwood Frames, F. and C. Scales, from Rs. 6-8 to	15	0
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Watch Aneroid as above, but with altitude scale compensated, day and night compass, and thermometer	70	0
Engineer's Surveying Aneroid, Rs. 72 to	85	0
Tourist Combination Set, comprising Flat Watch Aneroid, altitude scale, compass, Singer's or Bar needle thermometer on ivory scale, the whole mounted in leather heart-shaped case	70	0
Tourist Combination Set, same as above, but with altitude scale compensated for temperature, and best Singer's compass with agate centre and stop	80	0

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange our Catalogue Prices are INCREASED 10 per cent.

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Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality Rs. 20-0 per dozen.		A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
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MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

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"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
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"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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BREECHES.— "OUR SPECIALITE."

ALL MATERIALS.
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FOR STYLE, FIT, AND FINISH.

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URGENTLY NEEDED.

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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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HERR CARL WALTHER'S GRAND CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS,

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:—

Reserved Front Seats .....Rs. 3 each.
Reserved Second Seats ..... „ 2 „
Unreserved ..... „ 1 „

Can be had from Messrs. ROSE & Co.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF

T. E. LORD AND LADY HARRIS

MR. RONALD SMEDLEY

WILL GIVE A RECITAL AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE

ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

TICKETS:—First Seats, Rs. 3. Second, Rs. 2. Third, Re. 1. Arrangements can be made for STUDENTS at Messrs. SOONDY & Co.'s, where Tickets can be had and Plan of Theatre seen.

Soldiers in Uniform half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

"The London Era" says:—Mr Smedley's rendering of "Enone" Tennyson) and the tent scene from "Julius Cæsar" stamp him as an Artist of high culture. The opening scene from Robertson's "Caste," and Humorous Pieces by Mark Twain, Bret Harte and others were admirably recited, and the Applause he met with from his Audience showed how thoroughly his Talents were appreciated.

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OPEN EVERY EVENING.

A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.

Special Seasons arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.

Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE HUNTING SEASON being over the RUNNING of SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS will, on and after the 20th March, be reverted to their ORIGINAL TIMINGS as shown below:—

The 5-36 Train from Colaba will leave Colaba at 6-30 and run as far as Bandra.

The 7-10 Train from Colaba will run as far as Andheri instead of to Bandra only.

The Train leaving Andheri at 7-30 will run from Bandra at 7-45 and arrive at Colaba 8-27.

The 8-30 Train from Bandra will leave Andheri at 8-15, and arrive at Colaba at 9-12.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March, 1893.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION that was to be held at the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday, the 25th instant, has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 5-15 p. m.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
JAMIETRAM NANABHAI,
Hon. Secretaries.

Sirdar's Buildings, 22nd March, 1893.

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Manager for India, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DINSHAW EDULJEE LAM has contracted TO SELL to SHAMJEE AKHAI—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Baboola Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2655 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, New No. 2390, old Survey No. 592 and new survey No. 2681, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 5540 and Street No. 40, Street Baboola Tank, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West and North by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the South by the said Baboola Tank Road, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dinshaw Eduljee Lam.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES (75) SEVENTY-FIVE per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1892, declared at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 21st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1893, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals.

Hours and Prices of Admission as follows:—

General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
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Tram pass the door. See future Advertisements.

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Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 22nd March, 1893.

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THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Manockjee Hoshungjee Chhapkhanawalla and Jamsetjee Manockji Chhapkhanawalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ayshabai, widow of Tar Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage of 14th September, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fasunderee land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses or range of building, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and six square yards and one-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward Nos. 3080 and 3082, and struck as 107 and 93, and bounded on the east by the ground of Mooljee Jetha, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north and south by the property of Sydna Husson bin Ismail Fazendar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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NOTICES.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO.

THE S.S. "MOBILE," McAdam Master, having sprung a leak while taking in CARGO at the PRINCE'S DOCK for the East African Ports, she was removed to the Merewether Dry Dock for examination, and her leak having been effectually stopped, the damaged portion of the Cargo has been landed by the recommendation of the Surveyor, and lies at the disposal of the respective shippers, as the Surveyor does not recommend it to be forwarded on to destination.

Shippers are therefore requested to apply to the Undersigned for the immediate delivery of their respective damaged goods, which will deteriorate in value if kept longer and pay a Deposit of two per cent. against General Average on the Invoice Values of their respective shipments, and should they not come forward for such delivery before THURSDAY next, the 23rd instant, they will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to save further deterioration for the benefit and on account of the concerned.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Average Adjusters.

Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH (Adinterim) DIVIDEND of Rs 25 (Twenty-five) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 31st December 1892, and will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1893, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 17th March, 1893.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th, to FRIDAY, the 24th March, 1893 (both days inclusive.)

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1893, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of Income-Tax, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on Production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Monday, the 20th March, 1893, a Dividend at the rate of Rs 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the period ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1893, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th March, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March, 1893.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1892.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit as a Director made by the Board.

4th.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1893, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of March, 1893, to 6th day of April, 1893.

By Order of the Board.,

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a NEW GYMNASIUM for the British Infantry at Ahmednagar will be received by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, up to 4-30 P. M. on 6th April, 1893.

2. Forms of Tender and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, between 11 A. M. and 5 P.M., on week days.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by Rupees 250 as earnest-money to be forfeited in the event of the tenderer failing to complete a contract if called upon.

4. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

G. OWEN DUNN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, A. D.,

Executive Engineer's Office, A. D., Ahmednagar District, 17th March, 1893.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Foreign Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not ex

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,062½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	all	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Chester Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1 6 pr. ct.	£1½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19⅜
Silver Share ...	—	—	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths		500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile		5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers		6,625	200	155	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.		1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance		600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...		1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue.		500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.		1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.		400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mills		1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co..		1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills		1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Norchern India Flour Mills..		1,500	300	300	Rs. 14	140
Gerger & Co., Ld.		500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.		5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.....		1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co. ...		4,000	200	175	div 23½	310
Kurrachee Landing		500	500	300	30	190
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.....		3,500	100	100	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.		,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co		2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry		1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...		5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	192
Oriental Loan...		5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.		4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Ice Canning P Co.		6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of P Wales Fire Insurance Flour Mills		250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35)
Broach City Press Co., Ld.		500	200	200	15	220
Cotton Press Co., Ld.		600	200	all	16	240
Colaba		500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India		350	1,000	1,000	$45 div.	1,350
English Press and Manfg...		400	250	...	130	135
Fort		515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Fenoli		300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy...		450	500	500	50	475
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....		750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum		240	450	450	32½	415
Mahmadpura Cotton & and P. Co., Ld..		300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile.....		1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	107½
Mofussil Co.....		3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Mumbai Mill.....		1,000	250	all	Rs. 33½	295
New Berar.....		1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian.....		4,000	125	125	Rs. 1 :	125
Prince of Wales.....		100	500	500	Rs25 1 :	405
Sabapathy (Bellary).....		500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon.....		300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton Co.....		100	1,000	90	25	1,375 x
Sind		400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills.....		1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld....		375	200	all	...	75 235
Volkart		...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	200
Apollo	750	009'2	2,300	90	900
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.	320
Bhownuggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	15	220
Colaba	600	200	all	16	240
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
English Press and Manfg...	350	1,000	1,000	$45 div.	1,350
Fort	400	250	...	130	135
Fenoli	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
Harvey and Sabapathy...	300	500	all	100	480
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.....	450	500	500	50	475
Khangaum	750	400	all	50	115
Mahmadpura Cotton & and P. Co., Ld..	240	450	450	32½	415
Mercantile.....	300	500	500	63	85
Mofussil Co.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	107½
Mumbai Mill.....	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
New Berar.....	1,000	250	all	Rs. 33½	295
New Indian.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
Prince of Wales.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1 :	125
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	100	500	500	Rs25 1 :	405
Sassoon.....	500	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Cotton Co.....	300	500	500	20	500
Sind	100	1,000	90	25	1,375 x
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Surat City Press Co., Ld....	1,200	250	250	35	210
Volkart	375	200	all	75	235
	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	925

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	525
Anglo-Indian..	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay Nabonal Manfg. Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	...	325 nom.
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India...	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Comorii Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	12½	655
Coorla Mills...	800	1,000		Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.....	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	600	500	Rs. 20	635
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	705
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	675
Hyderabad.....	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Manekjunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,580
Manugon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,855
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,500	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,...
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,325
Soonderdas.....	750	2,000	1,000	1 yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.....	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills..	500	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
adia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mil's, Ld	4900	1,000	1,000	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-12
China Leaf	"	26-13 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10 "
Do. Do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	26-2
Bombay do.	"	25-14
English Sovereigns	"	16-12
Do. Dracons	"	16-11
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-11
Carolus Dollars	"	220 Nc
Mexican do.	"	222-4
Five-Francs	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 4 p.m.
Back Bay Baths, Hughes Cup Race.
Herr Carl Walther's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahamani entered, and the s. s. Ponani and the German Cruiser Mowe left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Asia and Thibet entered he dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 11 a.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Sir Lancelot, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. E. W. Kamsica, living at Dalal Street, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 150 in currency notes from his room, on Thursday night. He suspects that a man, who had come on a visit to his house that day, stole the money.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—Herr Carl Walther's Concert comes off this evening, at 9-30 p.m., in the Town Hall, and promises to be a great success as the seats reserved are nearly all secured already. We hope Herr Walther will give us another occasion besides one of hearing him before his leaving for Europe.

DEATH OF MR. J. BRIDSON.—We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. J. Bridson, of her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates, which took place at the Station Hospital, at Colaba, on Tuesday last, at 2 p.m. His funeral took place at Sewree yesterday morning with full naval honours. He leaves behind him a wife and two children.

MR. SITTARAM D. WASLEKAR.—Government has been pleased to appreciate the long and honourable career of Mr. Sittaram Dhackjee Waslekar, Senior Judicial Clerk to the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, by nominating him a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay. Mr. Sittaram has been in the Government service for upwards of forty years.

GAMBLING ON THE ESPLANADE.—At the Esplanado Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, Constable Barnett charged Shaikh Mahomed Rajoo and four others with gaming on the maidan on the 20th instant with cards and money. The first two accused who had frequently been convicted before, were fined Rs. 50 each, and the third, fourth, and the fifth accused Rs. 2 each.

THEFT AT OLD MEMONWADA.—Dewji Kanji, a furniture-dealer, living on the third floor of a house, at Old Memonwada, has reported to the police, that, on Monday night, the lock on the door of his room was opened by somebody with a duplicate key, and three bundles, containing silk embroidered wearing apparel and a silver watch and a set of silver studs, collectively valued at Rs. 777, were stolen therefrom. One of the bundles, valued at Rs. 334, was subsequently found lying in the verandah of his house.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held, yesterday morning, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Kalifan, a Seedi hawker, aged 28 years. On the 12th instant, the deceased went to a chundool shop, at Old Nagpada, under the influence of liquor, and as he was washing his face in a *nahani* he fell down and sustained serious injuries, from the effects of which he died, on Tuesday night, at the J. J. Hospital, whither he had been removed for treatment. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mahomed Ali Arab was charged with assaulting Namdar Murzban on the 4th instant, at Kalbadevi Road. The complainant keeps a shop at Kalbadevi Road, where, on the 4th instant, the accused went to take a cup of tea. The shop-boy who served the accused with tea was abused by the accused. The complainant told the accused to behave well in the shop, and not to abuse the boy. The accused thereupon abused the complainant also and struck him on the face and other parts of his body with clenched fists. The Magistrate, upon the evidence before the court, convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate further ordered that Rs. 40 from the amount of the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SEDUCTION OF A MINOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Krishni, woman, with obtaining a minor for immoral purposes. The accused keeps a place of ill-fame at Falkland Road, and she had kidnapped a Rajpoot girl, named Custuri, aged eleven years, from the lawful guardianship of her brother-in-law, with whom the girl resided at Nawashor village, near Ajmere. Mr. Nelmes, on certain information that he received, went to the accused's place, where he learnt that the girl was ill. She was thereupon taken to the Police Surgeon, under whose advice she was taken to the G. T. Hospital. The Magistrate, convicting the accused, remarked that in order to protect little girls from evil influences, he must inflict severe punishment upon those who were found abetting in their seduction. He, therefore, sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A KEPT MISTRESS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Wali Shorekhan Ramzankhan was charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with having, on the 9th instant, stolen a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 35, belonging to Naseeban, living at Falkland Road. The prosecutrix was in the keeping of the accused, and they both lived together. On the night of the 9th instant, the accused stole a necklet belonging to the prosecutrix, and pledged it with a Marwaree for Rs. 17. The prosecutrix reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornament from the Marwaree. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, and stated that he pledged the ornament at the request of the prosecutrix, who was in need of money to pay the rent of her room. He pledged the ornament for Rs. 17, out of which he retained Rs. 12, and handed over the balance to the prosecutrix, whom he promised to present a new necklet. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ARYA-BRAHMA SANSAD.

THE fifth annual social gathering and prize distribution in connection with the Arya-Brahma Sansad took place in the temple of Shri Balaji, near Bhuleshwar, on Sunday last, Hindu New Year's Day, under the presidency of Mr. Babu Ramchandra, pleader. Amongst others were present—Messrs. Atmaram Bapu Dalvi; Visvanath Dhondoba Dupwadkar; Bal Bapu Bhandari; Rao Bahadur Sakharam Bajil Bavadekar, Karbhari, Savantwadi State; Dr. Shantaram Vithal; Messrs. Dattatraya Balvant Chitnis, Solicitor; Anant Balkrishna Pai; Jagannath Vinayak Karande Mahadalkar; Shrinivas Narayan Karnataki; Gynapat Babaji Naik; Mahadeo Narayan Varde; Madhavarao Janardhan Kamat; Vinayak Baji Sakhardandi; Krishnaji Mahadeo Keni; Dinanath Babaji Naik; Dhondopant Luxuman Aras; Krishnaji Sakharam Patkar; Dattatraya Yeshvant Keni-Masurkar; Shantaram Narayan Mahashalkar; Govind Mangesh Dubashi; Narayen Jagannath Kamat; and Hari Shamrao Sukhastankar. The proceedings commenced with prayers sung in Rik, Yajus, Sam, and Atharva Vedik hymns by the students of the Ved Path Shala established under the auspices of the Sansad. From the report of the past year's operation of the Sansad, it appeared that two more students were brought out from the mofussil and have been maintained and educated in the Vedik Lore at the expense of the Sansad; that seventy now non-resident members from different places in the mofussil were admitted on the rolls of the members of the Sansad, and two branches of the Society were opened, one at Poona and the other at Satara; that though the progress was thus far satisfactory, yet the committee regretted that the funds were at a low ebb owing to which further labours have been crippled. After the reading of the annual report of the Society was concluded, several students read essays on the present transition state of the Arya-Brahmana community. Three of the essays read were approved, and prizes in books and clothes were awarded to the successful students of the Vedik School and to the essayists, the first prize being awarded to Master Bapu Mangesh Kabadi.

As announced Veda Murti Ram Shastri Punarekar was then requested to address the assembly on Vedantic philosophy, who was much applauded for fluency of delivery, and admired for the lucid, but simple, style in which he treated the grave philosophical subject so as to be grasped by even the unlearned portion of the audience. The president to mark his sense of the appreciation of the merits of the lecturer presented him with a costly *shela*. Then Messrs. Atmaram Bapu Dalvi, Balkrishna Gangadhar Varde, Vinayak Mangesh Dubashi, Pandit Balaji, Vithal Gawaskar, the secretary, and Bapu Ramchandra, the president, addressed the assembly, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of sweets, *attar*, nose-gays, and *pan-supari*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:

RE SUBHAGCHAND DOWLATCHAND.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, named Nagardas Muichand, moved absolute the rule nisi granted on the 8th inst., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be inserted in the schedule.

Mr. Manker, in showing cause against the rule on behalf of the insolvent, said it was true that the name of the creditor was struck out from the schedule, as it was found on making up the accounts that nothing was due to him. The insolvent was willing to settle the man's claim if he could prove it before the High Court or before the Official Assignee, which was the only course left for him to pursue.

The Judge: The creditor's name was inserted in the original schedule.

Mr. Manker: The insolvent now denies on the making up of his accounts that he is a creditor.

The Judge: I am disposed to believe a creditor.

Mr. Manker submitted that, under Sections 38 and 43 of the Act, the creditor ought to prove his claim before the Official Assignee; and that, under the circumstances, the rule should be discharged.

Mr. Lang said the name of the creditor was struck out from the schedule for the purpose of avoiding the service of the rule taken out, by the insolvent to withdraw his petition.

His Lordship made the rule absolute.

Mr. Manker asked his Lordship not to make an order for the handing over of the money, now in the hands of the insolvent, to the Official Assignee.

The Judge said that unless the insolvent handed over the money to the Official Assignee, he would have to go to jail. On the application of Mr. Lang, his Lordship made the rule absolute with costs.

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the rule "nisi" calling upon him to show cause way he should not deposit with the Official Assignee certain of his private books and papers, which contained reference to his general account books.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, consented to the postponement.

His Lordship granted the postponement, fixing the examination of the insolvent and his witnesses for the 14th June next.

RE CHARLES ANTHONY BEYTS AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of one of the opposing creditors, the Chartered Mercantile Bank, applied for a postponement of the examination of Rungopal Heeraial and Hari Bakhsa, the moonims of the firm with which the insolvent's Bombay firm has had dealings. The learned counsel asked for a postponement "sine die", as there was no hope of the matter coming before the Court again.

His lordship granted the application.

RE AHMED LADAK SOMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, and his interim order was extended for two months.

RE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE CABINET-MAKER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule, remarking that the debt was contracted by the father of the insolvent, for whom he stood security. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABUBAKIR MOOSA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of some petitioning creditors moved for a month's postponement of the rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why certain of his witnesses now living at Kutiana in Kathiawar should not be examined on commission. His Lordship granted the application.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.

THE fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Hornby Row, Mr. S. J. David, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their annual report, and also the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st December last, showing a net profit of Rs. 1,30,703-1-1, which with the sum of Rs. 14,888-10-8, brought forward from the previous account, amounts to Rs. 1,45,591-11-9 which, it is hoped, will be considered satisfactory. The directors propose to dispose of the above amount, with your approval, as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 60 per share (free of income-tax) Rs. 41,340; depreciation of machinery, Rs. 60,000-0-0; depreciation of building, Rs. 30,000-00; towards preliminary expenses, Rs. 5,000-0-0; towards debenture charges, Rs. 3,000-0-0; to carry forward, Rs. 6,251-11-9;—total, Rs. 1,45,591-11-9. During the year under report, the directors have ordered out a pair of mules, containing 1,360 spindles, from Messrs. Asa Lees and Co., Limited, and 5,040 ring spindles, from Messrs. Howard and Bullough, Limited, with all the preparatory machinery from the same makers, on favourable terms. The same having arrived is being erected, and will commence to work in April next. They have also added three more bays to the main building, which will not only make room for the present extension, but will provide accommodation for about 6,000 more spindles, for which the engine-power is also available. The company's property, together with stock of cotton, yarn, wastes, stores, and coal, &c., is fully insured against fire, for Rs. 17,19,642. Two of the directors, Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia and Abdulla M. Dharamsi, retire from the board by rotation. You are requested to appoint two auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, was declared, payable on and after the 10th proximo. Messrs. Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia and A. M. Dhuramsi, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Parakh were appointed auditors. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Immediately after the ordinary meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held under the presidency of the same gentleman, when certain resolutions making alterations in the articles of association of the company were passed.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

THE forecast of the outturn of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1893—is as under:—The estimated prospects of the linseed crop in each district are shown in a table. As in the case of wheat, timely rain in October led to a large expansion in the area sown, which is much in excess of the average. Linseed when in flower is peculiarly liable to suffer from cloudy weather, and some damage was caused by the rain of January though a large proportion of the crop was then too far advanced in growth to be affected. There is, moreover, a good deal of rust in the southern districts. But the most serious cause of injury has been the frost which occurred in the north of the Provinces during some of the nights early in November. Its effects have lowered the crop from a bumper to a bare average. Speaking generally, however, I think that an outturn above the average may be expected.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The following forecast of the outturn of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1893—has been issued. The area estimates which have been submitted are little better than guesses, but they may be safely taken to show that owing to very favourable rain at sowing time wheat in this season grown on a much larger area than the normal. No rain to speak of fell during December, but with the beginning of January storms commenced in the north of the Provinces which gradually extended southwards giving heavy falls. Stormy weather again set in towards the end of the month particularly over the southern and eastern districts. The crop has everywhere received sufficient rain and has received more than sufficient rain in the Nagpur country. In my forecast of last December it was stated that heavy cold weather rain in the Nagpur district would probably produce rust, and this prediction has been fulfilled. As yet no very great damage has resulted. But a considerable proportion of the crop is affected, and if the cloudy weather now upon us continues prospects may deteriorate very materially. The northern districts have also suffered, but in their case the cause of injury is the low temperature of the first week in February. Frost occurred during several nights and has seriously injured crops which were then in flower. Till within the last fortnight the crop promised to be one of the best ever known in these Provinces. Its character is not yet assured, but unless rust spreads rapidly it it should still yield over the average.

THE case of Drummond *versus* Drummond presented the same extraordinary phases. The husband and wife each sought a divorce, each alleging the adultery of the other. The wife declared that after her petition was lodged her husband forcibly obtained cohabition, afterwards compelling her to give a written condonation of his offences. The case lasted for twelve days, when the jury stopped it, by expressing the opinion that the wife was guilty, and the husband innocent, and awarding £4,000 damages against Mr. Fox, a solicitor, who was co-respondent.

MUNN'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"MY HEART IS WITH THE SOLDIERS."

No truer words were spoken, says the "Rast Goftar," by Lord Roberts at the farewell entertainment given to him in Calcutta. A true soldier himself, born to be a leader of men, as Mr. Mackay observed on the occasion, he has ever taken a deep and kindly interest in the health and comfort, as well as the moral improvement, of the soldiers, and in this task he had a cordially sympathetic help-mate in Lady Roberts. What he has done for the soldiers deserves acknowledgment, and although he has done much, it is to be trusted that his successor will carry on the work as earnestly, especially that relating to their moral improvement. There is the authority of the retiring Commander-in-Chief in India that the recruits are now drawn from a better class than formerly, and this being the case, their 'morale' will, under similar influences, be better amenable to further improvement. Then there will be fewer murders of natives by soldiers, committed either for the purpose of robbery or in a fit of passion. Not that such offences are much too frequent at present, or that they must be taken as indicating the low level of Tommy Atkins as a class. We must expect a few blackguards in a mass of several thousand men, drawn as they have been from a low and uncultured class. But healthy guidance can make things better, and, at the same time, the moral influence of adequate penalty inflicted upon criminals is not to be underrated. Nothing can have a worse effect upon them morally as a wrongful acquittal in flagrant disregard of the evidence. Law courts can further the work of improving their 'morale' as much as they can retard it.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The educational statistics which appeared in our columns have evoked a reply from the Accountant-General, whose office supplied Lord Harris with the figures to which his Excellency referred at the opening of the Madrassa-I-Anjumani-Islam. The percentages in Mr. Cox's tabular statement are undoubtedly sufficiently high; but we fail to understand why he has not supplied statistics relating to the net expenditure on education during the last decade when he has given the net provincial revenue for the same period. His figures showing the net revenue are meaningless unless we have side by side the net expenditure on education. The educational statistics in the Bombay Administration reports are fallacious, and so are the figures given in the reports of the Director of Public Instruction. The very fact that his Excellency had recourse to the Accountant-General's office in obtaining correct information shows that the present system of presenting statistical tables is meant more for misleading the public than for giving accurate information. If the intentions and acts of Government are, therefore, misunderstood, we put it to Lord Harris as a straightforward administrator to say if criticism can be justly blamed. Why is not Government present in their reports the kind of information that Mr. Cox supplied this week?

A LASCAR CREW.

The "Rast Goftar" writes:—The Roumania Court of Inquiry has concluded and the full text of the judgment is to be seen in the papers to hand by the last week's mail. After making a careful inquiry, the court has not a word to say against the conduct of the lascars, either during the progress of the storm or after the ship had foundered. It is clear that much of this outcry against lascar crew is the outcome of prejudice, pure and simple, and the Bombay dailies have done them nothing more than justice by pointing out that the facts did not bear out the allegations made against them of inefficiency, cowardice and abandonment of their duty in a selfish endeavour to save themselves. We do not impugn the motives of the passengers who, looking at things in a few moments of intense excitement and panic, are liable to misjudge and misunderstand a dark crew of aliens. The natural bias against them is greatly aggravated by disaster when, in the ecstasy of grief and pain, one loves to imagine that things might have been different, or, at all events, they might not have gone so ill, had the crew consisted of Europeans. It must at once be conceded that, if the great shipping companies which employ lascars were sacrificing efficiency to cheapness, then the public would have every right to demand that they should be supplanted by European sailors. But it has been demonstrated, over and over again, that in fair weather or foul, in storm or calm, even when they have been brought face to face with death, the lascars have done their duty with the same loyalty to their European officers, besides giving evidence of wonderful calmness and powers of endurance.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: The return of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., to Parliament is a distinct gain to India. It is some comfort to know that he will now have the opportunity to stand shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and advocate the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country for whom he has deep and genuine sympathy. No doubt, the election is gall and wormwood to Anglo-India, and especially to the bureaucracy, whom he never misses an opportunity to denounce as the real enemies of the people. The service organs may fall foul of him as much as they like. Their jibes and jeers will not harm him; neither their taunts and reproaches. Sir William is a man of strong conviction, and we may safely assume that he will resolutely set to do his duty by India regardless of the Pharisees and the Philistines of Anglo-India. Let India with one acclaim send her rejoicings, to the honqurable member—rejoicings which will demonstrate the confidence her people repose in him to do what is right for their interests.

The "Subodha Patrika" observes: We are very glad to find that that ever-active, sympathetic, and disinterested friend of the people of India—Sir William Wedderburn—has been elected as a Member of the House of Commons. Sir William will represent the constituency of Banffshire. His success is a well-deserved reward for the services he has been rendering for the cause of good government both in his own and this country. The people of India, whom he has befriended and for whom he has been working with a singleness of purpose and constant fidelity that entitle him to our most heartfelt gratitude have to be congratulated on his success even more than he himself. He has devoted himself to their service in spite of the ill-judged attacks on him of some of his own countrymen; and he has gone on doing his best to promote their interests without for a moment minding captious, ill-natured criticism. This is what makes his success a source of great pride and pleasure to us. The people of India are as proud of Sir William as they are of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Says the "Gujerat Durpan":—Next to Mr. Dadabhai's election to Parliament, there has been no choice of a British constituency more welcome in India than that of Sir William Wedderburn, which Reuter announces in a telegram. As Chairman of the British Committee of the National Congress, he has done this country immense service, and we trust that he would continue to perform these duties along with his parliamentary ones. By his election, we shall have two Congress Presidents in the Highest Council of the British Empire, and so those who have attacked the great Indian movement as seditious and revolutionary will have their turn of being laughed at as weak-nerved and silly-minded fools. By the entrance of Sir William into Parliament, the roseate accounts of India given by the mouthpieces of

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

A DECLINE of 9-16d. per oz. from Reuter's last previous quotation under last Friday's date, took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 37⅜d. per oz.; but no further change from Monday's reduced price for 4 per cent. Rupee Securities was established; while, in New York, the value of the metal remained at 82½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having further advanced ½ cent to 4·87½ dollars. Consols in London were ¼ per cent. lower, at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Bank's buying rates on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 5-16. French rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·16¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, last evening. Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid. Americans remained at 4 15-16d. and quotations for Surats were all unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer and the most distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 53-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 29-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with a fair demand, but without quotable change in prices. The number of bales put forward at this auction is 22,000.

In New York, 9 cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but June Future were 3 points lower at 8·94 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 9,000 bales, making this season's figures compare with those in the two previous years at the same time as follows:—

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts ...	9,000	18,000	26,000
Three days' do. ...	27,000	40,000	57,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,426,000	6,370,000	6,145,000

In our local market, Cotton has been taken to a small extent again to-day, in both directions, and in a quiet market, but no further movement in prices has taken place. Exporters have bought 300 bales in all, consisting of 100 each of Palitana Ginned, at Rs. 250½; and Mows, at Rs. 247; and 50 each of Bhownugger, as Rs. 243; and Bengals, at Rs. 232 per candy; while the Mills have taken 900 bales, made up of 500 Damergaum, at Rs. 245-8; and 100 each, of Broach, at Rs. 261; Oomrawatttee, at Rs. 245; Barsee, at Rs. 243; and Julgaum, at Rs. 226 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with only a small export business reported; but with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,457	bales.
Wheat	17,748	cwts.
Linseed	23,518	"
Rapeseed	21,303	"
Gingellyseed	5,468	"
Groundnuts	5,882	"
Castorseed	7,008	"
Rice	2,793	"

FREIGHTS remain dull. The Malvern (s) in harbour, has been fixed for March-April loading to one picked port, at 13s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the advices regarding Silver to hand by wire since the Banks closed for the holiday on Monday, opened weak at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for Demand, at which latter rate the bazaar and speculators took a fair amount, and the rate then dropped to 1s. 2 5-16d. for Demand, then to 1s. 2 9-32d. without enquiry at the lower quotation. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 2¼d; but this did not remain long, as 1s. 2 15-32d. was soon offered and then 1s. 2 7-16d., at which a considerable amount of Bills were placed, for March-April delivery, 1-32d. higher having been asked for May-June; and, later on in the day rates hardened somewhat, 1s. 2 15-32d. having been the highest obtainable for any delivery, and this at the close was not general; and for Bank Demand, 1s. 2 5-16d. was obtainable without attracting buyers, the market closing steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Francs do. ...1·52.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak in tone during the greater part of the day, but rates for Fours were maintained at about Monday evening's level; and before closing, there was some advance, the market leaving off at 105¼ for Fours, for cash; 105½ for the coming settlement; and 105 for the April account.

SHARES have been quiet on the whole; but there has been an upward movement in some Mill Scrip, and we quote an advance of Rs. 30 in Allinance; of Rs. 27½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 15 each in James Greaves, and Wadia; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit, and Queen at our revised quotations. Mazagon have declined Re. 1½. Mofusil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
MARCH 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar, closes at Aden, at noon, on Thursday, the 23rd instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Karachi, at 11 a.m., to-morrow. Thursday, 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd March, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	21	6	43 p.m.	10	13
Teheran	22	2	51 p.m.	0	18
Suez	22	2	50 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	48	..	
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	
" Madras	1	14	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.
(Week ending March 11, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,248	41,398	2,850	..	52,078	..
Goods	47,757	76,447	...	28,690	..	95,507
Other earnings	3,790	6,886	..	3,070	133	..
Weekly total	95,795	1,24,741	...	28,916	...	..
Aggregate ..	10,94,131	11,37,427	...	...	..	43,296

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st March, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·732
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind * N, E, W, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	208

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—March 19, at Tiruvalur, Tanjore District, the wife of R L Campbell, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
STOKES-ROBERTS—March 18, at Wellington, the wife of E Stokes-Roberts, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
WILKIE—March 13, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major D Wilkie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUTCHISON—TEASDALE—February 27, at St Thomas' Church, Saharanpur, by the Revd C B Westerhout, William Allan Hutchison, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Whighan Teasdale, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway, Saharanpur.
LACE—REYNOLDS—March 14, at St Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Revd C H Reynolds, J H Lace, Indian Forest Service, to Minnie, eldest daughter of W H Reynolds, Superintendent of Forests Surveys.
STEWART—WALLACE—March 9, at the M E Church, Richmond Town, Bangalore, Surgn-Captain T W Stewart, I M S, to Effie Maria, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Wallace, of Hyderabad.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1893.

IT is now pretty evident that the Report of the Herschell Committee, whatever its scope may be, will not be in time to influence the Budget. Under the circumstances, the Financial Statement must be to a certain extent provisional. The question of Ways and Means must necessarily depend on the decision ultimately arrived at in regard to the Currency Question. This again will doubtless depend upon the recommendations of the Committee of experts appointed to suggest remedies for present ills, which are every day threatening to become more disastrous. The Budget will, of course, exhibit the financial condition, and we have already an intimation of its drift in the announcement that the drawings of the Secretary of State will be nearly two millions in excess of previous years. The deficit on this year's account, owing to the fall in the value of the rupee, will be at least a crore and-a-half, and as the rupee is still falling, the deficit of the next financial year will be two crores or more. How will these three or four crores, and the £1,700,000 in excess of the seventeen millions, for India Office drawings, be obtained? Government cannot propose new taxation which would become unnecessary if the report of the Herschell Committee recommends a change in the currency, nor will it be prepared to add to the sterling debt. The necessities of the case seem to point to a budget in which the question of permanent Ways and Means will be kept in abeyance, and provision made out of cash balances, supplemented possibly by other temporary expedients. The *Daily News* admits that it is necessary to find a remedy for the "economic disease" which is paralysing Indian finance, and suggests that instead of closing the mints to the private coinage of silver to raise the value of the rupee—now only a bare fraction above 1s. 2d.—relief might be obtained by judicious taxation so as to get more of the rupees, which are more plentiful than ever in India. The writer adds oracularly—"Economies should also be possible." To this latter suggestion the reply has been furnished in the intimation that in the coming financial year the Secretary of State's drawings will be nearly two millions more than they have been in the current year.

No hint or intimation is given as to the cause or purpose of this phenomenal increase in the Home Charges which were already so onerous. The explanation will be probably found in the fact that last year and in the present the Secretary of State held his hand somewhat and put up with a deficit which has now to be made good. The reasons when they come may or may not prove sufficient justification for the increase; but for the present it is sufficient to know that instead of economies we have to count with a portentous increase of the drawings which have made the fall of the rupee so calamitous. It is very easy to say, as the Ministerial organ does, that a really able financier like the late Mr. Wilson would be able to devise and apply a remedy for Indian troubles "without all this fuss," and that "there are now more rupees than ever in India and by judicious taxation these might be got at." Well, how are they to be got at? What new form of taxation would be "judicious?" We cannot raise the duty on opium, for it is already so high that it has been necessary to reduce it somewhat to enable it to compete in the Chinese markets with the cheap and nasty Chinese opium. Besides the Anti-Opium League is urgent that the opium revenue should be abandoned altogether, and the profits thereof divided between the smuggler and the Chinese poppy cultivators. Proposals to place an excise duty on tobacco have been discussed at intervals for thirty years, and the project has been always given up. It would be a far more serious undertaking than the mhowra legislation to interfere with the cultivators in the growth of the tobacco plant in small patches round Indian homesteads. There would be a great deal of evasion and a great deal of friction, while the returns could not be large, the facilities for using home grown tobacco forbidding the hope of substituting a duty-paid article. If new taxation be imposed it will doubtless come in the form of an extension of the Income-Tax to the profits derived from cultivation. Since the planters find that the falling rupee has increased their prosperity, and enables them to compete successfully in the foreign markets, they and the ryots on whose behalf they urge that the rupee should be allowed to go to zero should not object to contribute out of their abundance to the relief of the pressure which the fall entails on the Empire at large. The extension of the Income-Tax and the re-imposition of import duties—which the late Mr. Wilson was careful not to repeal—are the least objectionable forms of additional taxation with any pretensions to be considered judicious. If the fluctuations in the value of the rupee be put an end to, and its gold value restored even to one and sixpence, there will be no occasion to consider questions of taxation, except with a view to a remission of taxes. The salt tax could then be reduced, and the incidence of the Income-Tax on the poorer classes of contributors appreciably lightened.

Whether any steps will be taken this year to rehabilitate the rupee is a matter which must remain in doubt until the report—or reports—of the Herschell Committee are completed and submitted to the Government. Meanwhile the condition of the silver market is going daily from bad to worse. President Cleveland, who has just assumed office, is "a man who carries decision and honesty of intention to the full length of obstinacy," and he is known to still hold the opinions with respect to silver to which he gave open expression in 1884 after his first election to the Presidency. He did not temporise at that time when by giving offence to the silver kings he imperilled his second election. He is not likely to change those opinions now when there is no longer the possible inducement of a possible renewal of his term of office to induce him to abate his hostility to the policy which is embodied in the Silver Acts. It may be taken as certain that President Cleveland will, therefore, do what lies in his power during the next four years to secure the repeal of the Silver Acts—the Bland Act and the Sherman Act. Will he succeed? Mr. Moreton Frewen, who has an exceptional knowledge of the inner working of American Party politics, believes that howsoever strong the forces at the disposal of the President may be, and they are great, he will not be able to diminish the rate at which silver is now being absorbed into the currency of America. This may turn out to be the case; but the fact that a man is in power who will do his best to effect the repeal of Silver Acts, will be a source of continual anxiety to those who are interested in the maintenance of the policy of which they were the outcome. This will not tend to steady the silver market; we may look forward to an era of speculation for the fall, and to violent fluctuations exceeding those of the past four years. It may be true that if the representatives of the South in Congress were to go back to their constituents next year after voting against silver they would be relegated to private life and lose their five thousand dollars a year as Congressmen. But they may be willing to take the risk, and declare that they voted for the repeal of the Silver Purchase Acts, simply because they "block the way to free coinage." That was the ground upon which Mr. Hill, recently a candidate for the Presidency, introduced a Bill into the Senate a few weeks since to repeal the Acts in question. The President exerted all his influence to get the Bill hung up, fearing that if carried the movement for free coinage might become irresistible. It may suit the silver men at any time to do what Mr. Hill proposed, and repeal the Acts. If that be done where will silver be while free coinage is still in the womb of the future? It is difficult to forecast what may happen in America from day to day. While all the New York papers without distinction of party are vehemently denouncing "Silver," the two Democratic Senators representing that State, are working together to force the quarrel on the President in the interest of silver. General Harrison, it is said, lost the Presidency—and Mr. Cleveland obtained it—because the former stated that he would veto any Bill for free coinage. The Silver States threw him over, and threw him out, letting in Mr. Cleveland, who is not only against free coinage, but against State purchase. There is still another element of uncertainty when speculating on what the future has in store for American silver. The Democrats in the South and West have for ten years past been the persistent advocates of free coinage. Mr. Cleveland represents the Democrats of the Eastern States, who are "anti-silver" in principle. There is good reason to expect a disruption in the Party; the Western and Southern Democrats under Mr. Bland fighting the President and the anti-silver men, whose name is identified with the first Silver Purchase Act. He would be a bold man who would predict what course the silver legislation of the American Congress will take under such conditions. The Silver Acts may go by the board, either at the signal of the President or at the instance of his enemies, who may hope to destroy him in the resulting deluge—a deluge which would infallibly submerge India if the mints be then open to all comers.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN, who lectured some time ago at Simla on "officers and their weapons," has been answered by Captain Alfred Hutton, late of the King's Dragoons Guards, who has just been lecturing at the Royal United Service Institution in London. Colonel King-Harman declared that when a young man joins the Army, and is said to have adopted the profession of arms he practically knows nothing of any except that of the particular branch he serves with. It is not the young officer the gallant Colonel blames but the system. He willingly accepted the plea of the young officer that he had so many examinations in one subject or another to work up for that he positively had no time for practising the use of the sword and revolver. Lieutenant-General Browne the other day in a paper, to which we drew attention, laid the blame on the weapons rather than on the men. Captain Hutton finds little fault with either weapons, men or system but finds an excuse in the lack of efficient instructors. Regarding the sword as the main weapon, in the wielding of which its bearer should strive to attain as nearly as possible to perfection as his natural capacity will allow, and the revolver, as an arm to be kept in reserve, Captain Hutton does not hesitate to declare that those who hold contrary opinions are utterly ignorant of swordsmanship. This is essentially a military style of criticism, but Captain Hutton, apart from his dogmatism, makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject. Though according to all accepted theories now cavalry charges are to be few and hand to hand fighting of rare occurrence, the necessity for being prepared for emergencies would point to the desirability of officers knowing how to use the weapons they carry. The lack of enthusiasm for swordsmanship Captain Hutton traces in the first place to the apathy of the governing bodies and the head-masters of the great schools. The only establishment which professes to train fencing instructors is the military institution at Aldershot, but neither its traditions nor its methods in Captain Hutton's opinion have ever been such as to command success. Their instructors had never been the men they ought to be, and the duration of the course which a master had to undergo was insufficient. Against France's two years and Italy's three the English school only gives six months; thus it is that our own men could not stand in the ring against the French instructors at the Royal Military tournament. Swordsmanship is Captain Hutton's speciality, and he went into minute details the other day in explaining the most effective manner in which to use the swords now in use in the British Army. As to the relative value of a sword and a sabre which General White so carefully compared a couple of months ago, Captain Hutton offers no opinion. But he shows the way in which officers can make use of the weapons they have, and apparently hurt at the manner in which our own instructors were sent to the right about by those of France in 1891, and makes an earnest appeal for the reformation in the system by which they are made, and which will result as he foretells, in officers knowing better than they do now, how most effectively to use their swords.

MR. MATTHEWS, the late Home Secretary, has returned to England from his prolonged tour, greatly benefited by the change. He was, of course, immediately upon his arrival in London waited upon by the ubiquitous interviewer of the *Westminster Gazette*, to whom the ex-Minister was almost communicative. He was delighted with India, and as he did not look at everything through Mr. Caine's spectacles, it is needless to say he does not announce himself as a convert to all the demands of the National Congress or as an advocate of opium suppression. The Government have consented to appoint or rather "request" the Viceroy to appoint, a Commission to inquire into the cultivation and trade in hemp drugs, thereby preventing an inconvenient discussion in the House of Commons. The announcement was made by Mr. George Russell, who with his eye upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji we are told, declared that the Commission will be composed in part of non-official natives of India. Sir John Gorst extracted from his successor that it is not contemplated that the Commission shall deal with the opium question, which he added somewhat ominously is however "receiving the attention" of the Secretary of State. Has Mr. Russell been able to indoctrinate his chief with the notions that his lordship so vigorously and courageously brushed aside when he was bombarded by the Anti-Opium League soon after the formation of the Ministry? We shall know whether Lord Kimberley is as firmly opposed as ever to cheap philanthropy when Sir Mark Stewart gets his chance of calling attention to the system of Government licenses for farming out the retail sale of opium in India and the Further East. Sir Mark intends to move:—"That in the opinion of this House the system at present in force in British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and Hongkong, whereby the retail sale of opium is farmed out to licensees who have a pecuniary interest in their increased sale necessarily tends to spread the vicious habit of indulgence in this drug; that the sale of opium in India and the Crown Colonies ought to be restricted in accordance with the principles recognised in the legislation of the United Kingdom, and that discretionary powers for such sale should be entrusted only to responsible and carefully-selected persons upon whose discretion reliance as to sale may be placed."

WE learn that it is proposed to start a fund for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in the Punjab Himalayas, for the cure of hydrophobia and for scientific research. The scheme will include arrangements for conveyings patients, if necessary free of charge, from all parts of India to the Institute. At present only those who are in a position to meet the expense of proceeding to Paris and remaining there until the course is completed, can avail themselves of the Pasteur method of combating the most frightful form of death known to man. The scheme deserves general support, and we are glad to hear that it has the countenance of the Punjab Government. A committee is in course of formation. Communications may be made by those who are desirous of co-operating in the work to Mr. E. Kay Robinson, at the *Civil and Militry Gazette* Office, Lahore. It is not inappropriate to mention in this connection that M. Haffchine, a Russian pupil of M. Pasteur, has successfully applied the princip

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PANAMA SENTENCES.

PARIS, MARCH 21.

The trial for bribing and receiving bribes, in connection with the Panama Canal Company, was closed to-day, and the following sentences were passed :—M. de Lesseps, one year's imprisonment ; M. Blondin, two years' ; M. Baihaut, five years' and a fine of three-quarters of a million francs. The rest of the accused are acquitted.

REPORTED OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Reuter's correspondent at Bathurst states that a French Officer had hauled down the British Flag in British territory on the Gambia River, but that no details had yet come to hand. In the meantime her Majesty's ship Alecto has proceeded up the Gambia River.

SENTENCE ON MR. DE COBAIN.

Mr. De Cobain has been sentenced, at Belfast, to one year's hard labour for unnatural offences.

THE UGANDA QUESTION.

The debate on Supply was continued in the House of Commons, last night. Sir E. Grey, in reply to several questions put, said the Government were determined to discharge their obligations in respect to Uganda and would not incur the responsibility of withdrawal without being informed as to what would be the effect of such a step.

MR. JUSTICE HILL'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Mr. Sale, barrister-at-law, is to be the new Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

THE WATERS OF THE KUSHK STREAM.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate who accompanied Sir W. Ridgeway, has been selected to meet a Russian Commissioner and settle on the spot certain vexed questions regarding the use by the Afghans and Russians of the waters of the Kushk stream. Colonel Yate will go to the Herat Frontier by way of Kandahar starting at once.

THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in the sporting circle at the resignation in a body of the Calcutta Turf Club stewards. At a recent meeting for the election of new stewards, it appears certain stable prepared a surprise by obtaining large number of proxies and unseating Colonel Beaver and Mr. Dickson, in whose stead Messrs. Apcar and Garth were elected. The majority of the Turf Club members having since expressed their strong dissatisfaction at the procedure of the stewards, have all resigned, and another meeting will be held on April 6.

CHIN HILLS NEWS.

A party of one native officer and thirty-five rifles 1st Burma Infantry, was fired upon, on the 17th instant, when moving between Kaptiyal and Meno Camp. There were no casualties on our side, but one Chin was killed by the return fire.

KACHIN NEWS.

A raiding party of the Chinese are said to have reached Moucho, fifteen miles south of Selan. The Namkhan column, under Major Hammans, has left Namkhan for Moucho.

THE JURY COMMISSION.

The Jury Commission will probably conclude their labours this evening. It is reported that their opinions are generally unanimous.

NEW FORMATION ATTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 22.

The troops of Poona and Kirkee, this morning, rendezvoused in the vicinity of Dhanowrie, principally with the object of practising the new attack of formation. The general idea was as follows :—An army is operating against an uncivilized enemy, badly armed, but in superior numbers ; the General Officer commanding receives information that large numbers of the enemy are gathering in the neighbourhood of Dhanowrie, and detaches a force of two squadrons of cavalry, one field battery, and one brigade of three battalions to defeat them, and occupy that place. Colonel Jones, of the 2nd Lancers, commanded this force, Colonel Goldsmith, of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, being in command of the infantry brigade. The enemy were represented by two squadrons of Lancers and the Sappers and Miners, under the command of Major O'Sullivan, R.E. Several transport carts accompanied Colonel Jones' force, representing baggage. Colonel Jones' force rendezvoused shortly after 6 o'clock on an open ground, south of Kharki Village, while Major O'Sullivan's force, each man representing ten, assembled near the usual camping ground at the Sisters. Colonel Jones' force advanced in the new formation, one-half battalion of each Regiment being in line, and the other half more or less in eschelon, so as to permit of wheeling up when required and forming small angles. They advanced unopposed close up to the village of Dhanowrie, where the enemy charged down upon them across the open, and courted utter destruction. The enemy were expected to be lying in wait in some of the big nullahs, which abound in this neighbourhood, and to make a sudden attack. Had this been done an opportunity would have been afforded the umpires—several were out, including the General and his staff—of judging what the new formation was capable of doing. Cease-fire sounded shortly before 8 o'clock. The troops returned to their quarters at nine.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 22.

Mr. Inverarity continued to address the Court to-day for the prosecution and confined his observations principally to dealing with the evidence regarding Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's character in the Sixties and early in the Seventies. He adduced facts from the evidence, on which he asked the Court to hold that there was every reason to believe that the evidence was got up for the purpose of the case. Further he contended that if it was at all held to be true by the Court it could not be evidence in the case of defamation by Mehdi Hassan, as with a slight exception there had been no attempt to prove that the facts given in evidence were within Mehdi Hassan's knowledge.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 21.

The Hall Line steamer Northerby Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden, on Monday, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Polynesien left Aden for Europe, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 3 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92 11-16
Bar Silver	37 5-8

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE ZHOB VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 22.

The report that a garrison of the regular troops is to be withdrawn from Fort Sandeman in the Zhob Valley is without foundation. It has probably arisen owing to a pending reduction in the force at Kajuri Kach at the western entrance of the Gomal Pass.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ROBERTS.

The departure of Lord Roberts from Calcutta, on Thursday afternoon, will be signalised by full military honours. Guards-of-honour will be in attendance at Fort William and the Howrah Station, and Lord and Lady Roberts will say good-bye to their friends at the Treasury Gate.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

The committee on soldiers' rations is expected to send in its report to the Commander-in-Chief by the end of the current month. Its enquiries will probably result in several desirable reforms being carried out, all in the interests of the rank-and-file of the British Army in India.

NEW SYSTEM OF PAYMENT TO SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Colonel Blood, C. B., will, on relinquishing the officiating command in the Bundelkhund District, proceed, on deputation, to Poona to confer with the authorities in the Bombay Presidency on the subject of the proposed new system of payment of the working pay in corps of Sappers and Miners.

THE MEKRAN GARRISON.

Final orders have been issued for the evacuation of the Mekran garrison, consisting of one troop of cavalry, two mountain guns, and two companies of infantry, all Bombay troops. They will march next month to Karachi, *via* Lus Beyla. The civil establishment will return to India at the same time.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN MANIPUR.

An additional grant of Rs. 13,500 has been sanctioned to cover the outlay which has been incurred during 1892-93 on drainage in the Manipur cantonment.

PENSIONS.

Surgeon-Colonel Hilson and Brigadier-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Center, who are both retiring from service, have been granted two extra pensions of £100 per annum admissible during 1893-94.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Bengal has asked the Calcutta Trades Association to submit the name of a member for nomination to the Bengal Legislative Council under the new rules.

MR. COOKE'S REPORT ON KEONJHAR STATE.

Mr. Cooke, Commissioner, Orissa Division, has sent in his repors on Keonjhar State to the Bengal Government. All Bhuyia leaders, some two or three in number, have been secured, and the Raja's authority is not likely to be disputed in future. A detachment of the military police employed in overawing the Bhuyias have now been withdrawn.

GILGIT NEWS.

No further news of importance has been received from Gilgit regarding the affairs on the Indus Valley, but the impression now is that the main body of Koli and Palas tribesmen may still advance in spite of heavy losses experienced by advanced parties in their first attempt on the Chilas Fort. Reinforcements have arrived at the fort so the Kohistanis will find the undertaking a difficult one.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' FAREWELL VISIT TO POONA.

Sir George Greaves pays his farewell visit to Poona, on the morning of the 30th, and getting into Bombay the same afternoon, dines in the evening with H. E. the Governor. On the following night he will be entertained at a staff dinner in Bombay, and next day he starts home in the mail steamer. Captain de Gallais, A-D-C., will probably accompany Sir George to England.

ENTERTAINMENT AND FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. CADELL.

Mr. Alan Cadell, Commissioner, Bariely, who will soon be leaving the station on preferment as a member of the Board of Revenue, was entertained by many friends at the station, both civil and military.

At a farewell dinner at the Club,on Monday night, Major-General Graham proposed Mr. Cadell's health which was drunk with enthusiasm, and Mr. Cadell who replied at some length testified to the many friendships he had contracted during his residence at Bareilly and expressed heartfelt regret at his approaching severance from the social world of Bareilly.

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Mr. Rivers Howe, Assistant Accountant-General, Lahore, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

HERR ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 22.

Herr Albert Friedenthal, the eminent pianist, arrived at Madras last night, and gives a recital on Saturday, under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Wenlock. Herr Friedenthal is on his way to Europe, via Bombay, where he will play the week after next.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-COLONEL H. COOKE, Principal Medical Officer, Nagpore District, is shortly proceeding on accumulated privilege leave to England.

THE soldier who was injured by the bursting of a shell in the gun at Dhanowrie, has so far recovered as to be able to be sent to the Colaba station hospital in charge of an apothecary.

WE regret to hear of the death of Major C. S. Skipton, Commanding the 10th Field Battery, at Mooltan on the night of the 14th March. He only returned to India a few months ago from one year's leave.

THE Standing Medical Board at Poona has been reconstituted as under :—President : Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Halliday, 13th Bombay Infantry. Members : Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lyons and Surgeon-Major R. W. Barnes, Medical Staff.

THE honorary Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Transport Department are being shifted about a little more than they have previously been used to. We observe that Lieutenant G. H. Nelson, at Ahmedabad, is proceeding home on one year's leave, on private affairs ; and Lieutenant A. Sincock, Deputy Assistant Commissary, one year's leave, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. B. STOPFORD, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, having proceeded on leave Captain T. A. Geoghegan will perform his duties, Captain C. Brunker, S. S. O., those of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Scott, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, will perform the duties of the Station Staff Officer. Captain Geoghegan will be Chief Staff Officer during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stopford.

THE following are the names of the winners in the Handicap rifle match of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Club, fired on Saturday. Distances 200 and 300 yards ; 7 shots at each distance : standing at 200 and kneeling at 300 :—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	H'cap.	Total.
Private C Ramm	23	19	16	58
Private J D'Souza	21	21	14	56
Sergt-Major Dawe	26	26	..	52
Cr-Sergt W Eliezer	24	21	6	51
Private W MacDonnell	19	19	12	50
Private R N Mottabhoy	16	21	10	47
Private F Lacey	23	8	16	47
Sergt-Major F Hodgkinson	23	17	6	46
Private F Barber	23	17	6	46
Private S Pais	16	14	16	46
Private B Fernandes	18	12	16	46
Lc-Corpl J Clark	19	25	...	44

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT MARCH 21,

10 p.m. ... 74·4

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 22

6 a.m. ... 73·7
10 a.m. ... 77·6
2 p.m. ... 82·4
6 p.m. ... 81·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Austrian Corvette Kaiserin Elisabeth will leave her moorings at Calcutta on the 24th instant and proceed down the river as far as Diamond Harbour, where she will remain pending the arrival of the Austrian Archduke from up-country. The Archduke will arrive according to present arrangements on the 29th instead of the 27th instant. The arrival of the Archduke two days later is due to the splendid sport he has in Nepal. The bag up to date comprises nearly fifteen tigers and seven panthers.

THERE was yet another fall of snow at Simla early on Monday, and during the morning the sky was still overcast and threatening.

THE statement that Mrs. Alice Shaw, the lady whistler, was presented by Sir Asman Jah with a diamond necklace valued at a lakh of rupees is, says the *Deccan Budget*, a pure fabrication. The Nizam's Minister made her a gift of a diamond brooch costing about Rs. 700. Mrs. Shaw says she was never accorded such wretched patronage anywhere in India as at Hyderabad.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Burma Educational Syndicate, nine members being present out of twenty, the question of the desirability of establishing a Burma University came up for consideration. The report of the Executive Committee was read, strongly advocating the scheme on the ground that the recent action of the Calcutta University in striking off all examining centres in Burma save one, is calculated to inflict serious injury on the higher education in the Province. It is proposed to have the following faculties :—Arts, Law, Pali, and Burmese, and others, such as Medicine and Engineering as circumstances may demand. At the meeting, Mr. Hoskins, Judicial Commissioner, spoke in its favour. Mr. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, moved that the time has arrived for the establishment of a University in Burma, and that the scheme be forwarded to the Local Government for transmission to the Government of India. Rev. Dr. Marks seconded the resolution. Mr. Rose, Principal of the Rangoon College, who is opposed to the scheme, pointed out that the resolution was contrary to the rules, which laid down that the scheme must first be published in the official *Gazette*, and criticism and objections invited. The report of the Executive Committee had, he said, been issued only three days ago, and hence there was no time to consider objections. An amendment to this effect was passed. A note was read from Mr. Chan Toon, late officiating First Judge of the Small Causes Court, who has left for England, giving his objections to the scheme.

AN important circular on the consumption of opium in Lower Burma has been issued by the Financial Commissioner. It says the Secretary of State has finally decided to assimilate the regulations in regard to the possession and use of opium in Lower Burma to those of Upper Burma, that is, to prohibit the possession and use of opium by Burmans in Lower Burma. The enforcement of the prohibition is to be accompanied by a strict limitation of the issues of opium from each Treasury to that quantity, and no more, which is required for the use of habitual consumers. Habitual opium consumers of the Burmese race of twenty-five years and upwards, who may now register themselves as such, shall be permitted to possess and use opium on the scale at present permitted, and all non-Burman consumers of opium who may wish to continue to use the drug, shall be permitted to do so on condition that they register their names as consumers of opium. When the registers are complete and closed, it shall be an offence for any unregistered person to possess or use opium in any form. Burmese doctors and professional tattooers, who, according to custom, habitually use opium in the ordinary course of their profession, shall be required to register themselves. No new entries shall be made in the complete register, except those who wish to follow the profession of a doctor or tattooer and non-Burmans who may come to Lower Burma hereafter. Under no circumstances shall any Burman, not being a doctor or tattooer, be permitted to register himself after the registers are closed. It is expected that the registration will not be completed till the end of May, and the new rules will probably not come into force till 1st July. Directions are given to all officers to publish these facts in every public office and place of public resort. The opium licenses expire on March 31. To tide over April, May, and June the licenses of existing licenses may be continued to them on condition that they pay for each month one-twelfth of last annual license-fee and that no more opium be issued to them than one-twelfth of the total annual issue for each month.

THOUGH the alarmist rumours that were current about the census of 1881—that it was the precursor of a capitation tax, or was the means by which the number of persons available for impressment might be ascertained—were mostly absent from the operations of two years ago, still some wild misapprehensions were current among the more ignorant classes of the people. Some of the most singular of these are reported from Assam. In the district of Balaganj in that province, the lower classes gave credence to a rumour that the enumerators would mark their foreheads with caustic on the census night, and one old woman was found to be in an agony of terror lest her son's head should be cut off on account of his absence from home on that occasion. The Deputy Commissioner of Golapore found a reluctance on the part of widows to be enumerated as such, and in some cases to enter their names at all, as there was a vague rumour that Government intended to carry off widows and get them mated whether they wanted to or not. A similar rumour at Lakhimpur has a story attached to it that suggests the "Decameron." Two youths went to a man's house before the enumerator had gone round, and persuaded his wife and daughters that the girls would be taken away to be married to soldiers, and so induced the latter to go off with them. Inquiry, however, showed that the mother was the only dupe and that the lasses were privy to the elopement. In the Lakhimpur district also some classes of Kacharis and Ahoms thought that it was intended to ascertain who were true Hindus, and that those who ate fowls would be classed as Mussalmans, and in one village the fowls were actually buried alive so that the owners might not be suspected of eating them.

DACOITY, it is stated, is becoming alarmingly frequent on the Nepal border. A few days ago a gomasta was waylaid and murdered on the road from Siliguri to Garidhura, the robbers escaping with Rs. 3,500, which the unfortunate man was carrying to the Marionbari Tea Estate. The attack took place in broad daylight, and was apparently the work of several men. Up to the present the police have failed to obtain any clue, and it is supposed that the gang has taken refuge in Nepal, which is only few miles distant.

THE Government of India have recently been considering the question of rewards for meritorious and distinguished service in the Native Army. One of the conclusions arrived at is that in many cases grants should take the form of assignments of land revenue rather than of the land itself, and in the Madras Presidency it has been decided that this is always to be the practice. In addition all such grantees are to get the title of "Bahadur," where they do not already possess it as members of the Order of Merit. In special cases, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a khillut and a sword-of-honour may go along with the grant. The maximum number of these grants of land or land revenue assignments has been definitely fixed at nine annually, five being allotted to Bengal, two and one in alternate years to Madras and Bombay, and one to the Local Corps and Hyderabad Contingent.

THE planters in the Western Dooars continue to be exercised in mind over the Village Chowkidari Act and its application to their district. There would appear to be a consensus of opinion among them that the Act is not wanted in the district, and will work to their detriment in the disorganisation of their labour. Representations to that effect having been made, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, it is reported, extended till the 20th proximo the date within which those interested can express and forward on their objections to the measure. His Honour will be on tour in the Dooars in April, which will afford an opportunity to garden managers to confer with him and explain personally their fears regarding the working of the Act, when any reasonable objections will, it is presumed, be taken into consideration. In the recent additional grant of Rs. 28,000 to be expended by the District Board on the repairs of roads and bridges in the localities damaged by flood, the Lieutenant-Governor has shown that he is not unmindful of representations made by Dooars planters.

THE operations in the Kachin country to the south-east of Bhamo, rendered necessary by the outbreak in which Lieutenant E. L. Williams was killed, have come to an end for the time being. As we stated some time ago, the rising collapsed almost at once. The punitive column, under the command of Major Hammans, has visited Muso, Namton, and Namkat without encountering any opposition, and it is now on its way back to Namkhan, where it will halt for further orders. Nothing has been heard of the ex-Sawbwa of Wuntho, who was said to have instigated the outbreak, and the Chinese across the border did not share in the hostilities.

THE Director of the Geological Survey of India is now on his way to Sukkur, on the Indus, where an experimental boring is to be made for petroleum. As we recently stated, the borings for oil in Baluchistan proper are to be stopped for the present, pending further geological explorations, but it is deemed advisable to test the Sukkur exposure of strata, under which formations similar to, but more favourable than, those at Khattan, are considered to exist. This experimental boring can readily be undertaken, as the plant used at Khattan and the Chappar Rift is available for immediate use. Dr. King has, however, decided on making a closer personal examination of the Sukkur area before finally venturing on this exploitation.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 11th March, 1893, were Rs. 10,15,485. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,04,858. Increase, Rs. 10,628. Miles open, week ended 11th March, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-4-5. Increase, 27-7-10. Per mile open for the week ended 11th March, 1893, Rs. 631. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 635. Decrease, Rs. 4. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 11th March, 1893, Rs. 99,74,872. From 1st January, 1892, to 12th March, 1892, Rs. 1,00,30,832. Decrease, Rs. 55,960.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 11th March, were Rs. 6,195. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,751. Decrease, Rs. 556. Miles open week ended 11th March, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for week ended 11th March, 1893, Rs. 278. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 303. Increase, Rs. 25. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 11th March, 1893, Rs. 62,014. From 1st January, 1892, to 12th March, 1892, Rs. 65,381. Decrease, Rs. 3,367.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings, for week ended 11th March, were Rs. 20,068. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 21,802. Decrease, Rs. 1,734. Miles open, week ended 11th March, 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2-5. Per mile open, week ended 11th March, 1893, Rs. 124. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 135. Decrease, Rs. 11. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 11th March, 1893, Rs. 1,97,956. From 1st January, 1892, to 12th March, 1892, Rs. 1,88,168. Increase, Rs. 9,788.

CIRCUMSTANCES having prevented Dr. Warth, the Superintendent of the Madras Museum, from proceeding to the Trichinopoly District to examine the area in which the phosphatic deposits occur, two of the subordinate officials of the Museum have been deputed to proceed thither to make excavations with a view to finding out whether the phosphates occur in sufficiently large quantities to be worth working for commercial purposes. Should the delegates return with reliable data of a favourable nature, the question of appointing an expert to conduct a systematic investigation at Trichinopoly will, it is said, be considered by Government.

MR. PUGH and Mr. C. P. Hill, of the Calcutta Bar, have declined the officiating appointment on the Calcutta High Court Bench, caused by Mr. Justice Hill's departure on leave. The offer was, it is understood, made conditionally, it being notified that their acceptance would not give any claim to a permanent vacancy. Mr. Sale will probably be offered the appointment, but it is more than doubtful if he accepts it.

THE rifle thieves who haunt the cantonments of the Punjab and carry on their robberies with singular boldness and success, may find their pursuit becoming a dangerous one. Sanction has just been accorded to the issue of 35 and 50 bored-out Snider rifles in the Peshawar and Rawalpindi districts, respectively, for the use of sentries of British infantry regiments going on duty with loaded arms. The cartridges for these rifles will be loaded with buckshot, and a thief will have less chance of escaping when fired upon than he has now when taking the risk of a single bullet only.

LADY CROMER has presented to the Colonel and officers of the 42nd Highlanders a portrait of her grandfather, Sir John Macdonald, who formerly commanded the Regiment. The presentation took place at Cairo after a luncheon to which forty-eight persons sat down. Besides the officers of the Black Watch and Lady Cromer, there were present Lord Cromer, Sir George and Lady Macpherson-Grant, Lady Charles Beresford, Lord Dunmore, and Colonel FitzGeorge.

THE favoured queen of an Eastern harem has her creature comforts very carefully looked after. An amusing account of one of her meals coming before our notice the other day, and, says a contemporary, we append it. The menu had as its *piece de resistance* a repast consisting of a young lamb roasted whole, stuffed with a turkey, which again was stuffed with a chicken, stuffed with a pigeon, the pigeon, on its part, being stuffed with a quail, and, lastly, this quail was stuffed with one of the smallest of Eastern birds, called a fig-pecker. It is hard to imagine what was the prevailing flavour of this much-amassed dish—certainly suggestive, as it is, of the last flight of an epicurean's brain.

No better proof could be given of the success attending the efforts of the Financial Department to hide from the gaze of a too prematurely inquiring public the main points in the Budget, than the fact of the bazaar up to the lunch hour, the other day, being more strongly impressed than before with the idea that there was to be no rupee loan. It is unmistakable that the opinion was shared by a fair number of usually well calculating people, who allowed themselves to be misled, partly, through the absurd rumour in London of last week, that a sterling, and not a rupee, loan would issue. Later on it became known, through a communique to the press, that a loan, probably of three crores, is to be raised in India.

A CORRESPONDENT at Canton, writing at the close of January, says : "We have had a few days of almost unprecedented cold in the Delta of the Canton River. The oldest people here remember nothing like it. The temperature on Canton River is said one night to have been as low as 24 degrees Fahrenheit, but this may have been a mistaken reading of the thermometer. The lowest temperature recorded in the city was 30 degrees Fah. The people did not know what to make of it. Those with an eye to business collected the icicles which, of considerable length, hung from the eaves of the houses and the leaves of the trees, and sold them to the native doctors, who carefully bottled them up to make medicine for the fevers of the summer. The frost fell upon the tropical trees like a blight. The fish ponds had no ice on them, but most of the fish have died, and for days the fish vendors have been carrying the frost-killed fish about the streets, and selling them at about a halfpenny per pound. The beggars who usually sleep about the streets of the city have suffered most intensely. Every morning some of them have been found lying stark and stiff, and in Canton alone upwards of three hundred have thus perished."

AS an indication of the enormous amount of British capital that has found its way to Egypt during the past few years, writes a contemporary, it is interesting to note that recent orders concerning the withdrawal of light sovereigns have resulted in the despatch to London of depreciated gold coinage to the nominal value of £117,000. Of this amount only one-tenth had been rendered light through fair wear and tear.

THE FALLEN RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The all-absorbing topic, the "Fallen Rupee," has been forcibly before us for the last six or eight months, very forcibly indeed to those who have to remit money home, and up to date nothing has been done by the Home Government, in answer to that petition, which clearly elucidated the evils of the fallen and fluctuating rupee. Perhaps it is, that the fact of the seriousness of the fallen and fluctuating rupee, has not been sufficiently impressed upon our most "intellectual" governors and rulers in the old country. Unless it can somehow be impressed on the Home Government, that a time may shortly come, when India may not be able to support the whole of the Indian Army, which she has to do, and to pay the cost of all the petty broils and squabbles, that are continually taking place on the frontiers of England's Empire in the East, then perhaps the Home Government may do something or sanction India's doing something for the victims of the fallen rupee.

But as for expecting some of those wise-acres who sit in Parliament, to do anything for those who are now suffering from a low and ruinous rate of exchange, and their name is legion, or to take notice of any petition, is somewhat futile, yet it is the victim of the fallen and fluctuating rupee, that has made India the valuable country it is—a country of so much value to England, that to lose it, would be but the prelude to the downfall of the prestige England has hitherto held among European Powers. Yet those people, who have come out from home, and have helped to build up, and keep England's vast Indian Empire, these people who have to labour and toil, not merely by the sweat of their brow, but to the loss of their health, are now getting little more than half the wage they were led to suppose they would get, when choosing India for their field of labour through the egregious blunder, shortsightedness, or senile decay, of those who had the management of India's financial matters to settle, some two decades ago, or thereabouts. Some out here are beginning to doubt if England does care so much about her vast Indian Empire, as we have been led to suppose she does. It is as a rule safe to judge a man's thoughts by his actions and on this principle, we can safely judge, that the action England has taken in the matter of the "Fallen Rupee," is about on a par with her thoughts for the welfare of those who keep her Empire in the East. Will Englishmen come to this country, men of brains and education, to be paid in a coin, that may be worth fourteen pence to-day, and perhaps worth only ten pence a week hence, to take the place of those who sooner or later must go to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns," and yet it is necessary to have such men in this vast Empire, or what will befall it? But then it may be that England is under the impression, that the qualifications held by Englishmen in this country, to enable them to do the work, that only a European was supposed to be capable of doing, are held also by the enlightened and educated native, and it may be the intention of our "wise rulers" at home, that as the large army of victims to the fallen and fluctuating rupee die out, —and it will not be long before they do—to allow the places hitherto held by them, to be filled by the educated and enlightened Ramy-Sawmy's and Alli-Bux's. This, of course, is only a surmise on my part, should my surmise be correct, what a glorious future for India! It is not all the dregs and less of the British Isles that have come out to India to work for their living, or the country would not be the valuable possession she is at the present moment. Trade at this present time is nearly at a standstill out here compared to what it has been in years past, and unless "all men are liars," it is partly through the fluctuating rupee, perhaps, our Home Government imagine that merely keeping a large army out here, well-officered and well-disciplined, is in itself sufficient to keep India in the prosperous condition she has hitherto been. May wisdom and understanding penetrate their ancient brains, so that they see that something else besides an army is necessary to keep England's Empire in the East. But it may be that before paying any attention to the wants of the victims of the fallen and fluctuating rupee that those wise men in Parliament, who sit and worry one another, by an eloquent flow of long and useless speeches, wish or intend first to bring to a satisfactory issue that most puzzling problem, Home Rule for Ireland. At present they have not settled that question, but no doubt they will in the course of a few years, and then, after a well-deserved rest, they will attempt to grasp the subject that concerns us more than Home Rule for Ireland, the fallen and fluctuating rupee, with the same zeal and energy, that the British Government is noted for, when having an important matter to decide, and the welfare and lives of her people at stake. I do not suppose I am far out, when I surmise that at least eighty per cent. of the Anglo-Indians in this country have some one more or less dependent on them at home, such as orphaned brothers and sisters of a tender age, aged parents, children of married men out here, who have to be educated at home, and numerous other calls that we have to respond to with the fallen and fluctuating rupee. Yet for every hard worked for pound sent home, the sender loses about eight shillings and when the sender has to pay income tax, I should say that the Anglo-Indian is fairly well mulcted of his earnings at the year's end. I fancy even a man if he possessed the wealth of the late Jay Gould would raise a howl at this, and again through the low ruinous rate of exchange, a man merely dependent on his pay, cannot afford to go home to recruit his health if ill. As to think of even being able to put enough of the needful away to end the closing years of his life at home, it is, of course, equally impossible.

Let the victim of the "Fallen Rupee," console himself with this fact, that by an unbroken residence in this country, he will never be troubled with the ills of old age. No, he will drop in harness worn out before his time, like a ticca-ghari horse. But let the victim of the "Fallen Rupee," before the last vital spark leaves his mortal remains, with his last feeble breath, gasp forth a prayer of thankfulness, that he dies an Englishman with all the privileges that a "far-seeing and most enlightened" Government has vouchsafed to grant him. England thinks nothing of spending a few surplus millions, periodically, on some campaign, such as the Boer and Soudan for example, the results of these campaigns prove that it was not for honor and glory, or any advantage to herself that she made war on these people. We therefore trust, that if it is necessary to spend a few surplus millions periodically from an overwhelming exchequer, surely it might dawn upon those at home who hold our destinies in their hands, that on no more fitting subject, than those who are victims to the "Fallen and Fluctuating Rupee," could the aforesaid few surplus millions be spent. It will not be money thrown away in this case, it will but be money well invested, and with this great advantage that it will not be necessary, as in some useless war to throw away the lives of those who may be urgently needed sooner perhaps than most people imagine, should England be drawn into any struggle that the armies of Europe evidently seem being prepared for, and at no distant future.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE FALLEN RUPEE.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the kindly notice of the Wonderland Art Pottery, purchased and sent to the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition by Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., which appears in to-day's *Bombay Gazette*, permit me to point out that you have left out in the enumeration of styles used to decorate the ware, the only one which gives a character of originality to it, viz., the "Modern Ajunta," the one most appreciated by discriminative purchasers.

With apologies for intruding on your valuable time and space,—Yours, &c., G. W. TERRY.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

FOR the match on Saturday next, at 4 p.m., the following entries have already been received :—

Name of boat	Entered by
"Nellie"	Capt. G. A. Giffard, R.N.
"Janetta"	Lieut. A. Walpole, R.E.
"Eve"	Lieut. Jno. A. Tuke, R.N.
"Dove"	Mr. M. C. Turner.
"Red Rose"	Lt. M. A. Humphrys, Lanc. Regt.
"Mannikin"	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.

Entries for this match will close to-day at noon, and it is hoped that many more entries will still be sent in to Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, honorary secretary, 44, Tamarind Lane. The race is open to all yachts, as well as to ships' boats and other boats in the harbour.

We notice that some of the boats which competed last week have not as yet entered, and think it would be a pity if they did not do this, now that a record has been established as regards their different speeds. With the fresh handicapping for this race, the results of the handicap will necessarily make the allowances for each boat from its rivals more correct, and such improvement will continue to go on so long as fresh records are made by each succeeding race.

[illegible] the adoption of the modified [illegible] helmet for wear by British [illegible] decided to carefully try [illegible] ker helmet which has [illegible] erintendent of Army [illegible] ents will be selected [illegible]

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

MR. INVERARITY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 20.

MR. INVERARITY, continuing his reply to the court to-day, dealt with the charge in the pamphlet that "Syed Hussain Belgrami, Syed Ali Belgrami, and Nawab Sarwar Jung, have either enjoyed her personal favours or knew of her antecedents." With regard to Syed Ali Belgrami that statement had been proved to be untrue. Mr. Norton, in the course of his speech, rather jeered at Mr. Rudra for asking Syed Ali if he had enjoyed the favour of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and said : "Fancy putting such a question as if his object was to get the answer, 'Yes.'" The very form of the question ought to have shown the reason why it was put. The question was exactly in the words of the pamphlet, and it was satisfactory to have a statement on oath that the charge was untrue. The same applied to Sarwar Jung, and the question was put to negative the statement in the pamphlet. His learned friend, Mr. Norton, had attributed discreditable motives for calling Sarwar Jung, but he could not conceive any more justifiable or creditable motive than to call him even for the purpose of putting to him that question. With regard to the "host of minor officials" the alleged incident with Jaffer Hussain was the only attempt made to prove that part of the case. It was always a mistake to overstate a case, but he thought he was able to say that the evidence, or absence of evidence in support of the charges in the pamphlet, undoubtedly that there were specific defamatory statements of a special kind which were not only proved not to be true, but proved to be absolutely false, and he said it was astonishing that the case should have lasted for nearly seven months, for there could be but one result, that his Honor must find that the person who published the pamphlet was guilty of defamation. He had not dealt with the particular charges in the pamphlet, which it might be contended there was evidence to support, but it was not, because there was evidence in support of the pamphlet that the court must find the statements necessarily true. He would submit that such evidence was absolutely worthless. Dealing with the evidence relating to Sir Salar Jung, Mr. Inverarity said he could not but think if his Honor found that the evidence given in support of that charge was untrue, that some enquiry would be made as to the persons who were responsible for the production of that evidence in court. There were only two witnesses called to support that portion of the case, Abdul Karim, the Kansama, and Mustapha Ali, A.-D.-C. The defence also relied upon Mehdi Hassan's letter to Sir Salar. That was the only evidence in support of that part of the pamphlet. Counsel then pointed out that the person upon whose information this particular part of the pamphlet had been written had not been called. What usually happened was that the person who wrote came forward, and said, "Yes, I wrote it, and I can tell you the information or knowledge upon which I made the statement." That was what they expected to find when the defence raised the plea of justification. If he was a credible witness, and he had given due care and attention to the statements which he vouched for, he might be protected, although the statements were absolutely false. But in the present case there was nothing of the kind, and he would first call his Honor's attention to the fact that both Abdul Karim and Mustapha Ali had sworn that neither of them had told anyone of what they knew before the institution of the case. Therefore, it was not from the information of those people that the pamphlet was written. Dealing with the evidence given on that part of the case Mr. Inverarity pointed out the improbability of a menial like Abdul Karim, on fifteen rupees a month, being taken into the confidence of Sir Salar Jung, and he was not only contradicted by his own evidence but by that of the other witness, Mustapha Ali. Abdul's suggestion in his evidence that he was outside his master's door, whilst Mrs. Mehdi Hassan was in the room was a touch of Orientalism which one could hardly accept, and was suspicious, to say the least of it, with regard to Mustapha Ali's evidence. One question asked Mustapha was, "Did Sir Salar Jung tell you of any improper intimacy between himself and this woman ?" If evidence of that kind was admissible no lady would be safe against any person whose object it was to traduce her character, for he could say, "that woman is a bad woman," and justify

the man knowing perfectly well his evidence would damn their case. Mr. Norton appeared to have a very poor opinion of counsel for the prosecution, but they were not such fools as that; they were not going to call witnesses for the purpose of damning their own case, or merely for the purpose of annoying a man. There were two reasons for calling him, one to enquire as to his personal connection with Mrs. Mehdi Hassan, and the other to see what he knew personally of the antecedents of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan. Sarwar Jung had denied having immoral relations with Gertrude Donnelly, and had said that what he knew of her antecedents was merely on hearsay, and not much of that. He had also proved that the statements he had made to the Minister were untrue and when he (counsel) came to that part of the case he he would deal with the letter which Sarwar Jung had pretended he wrote unwillingly. Turning to the statement in the pamphlet that Mehdi Hassan was never married in any shape or form, counsel considered fact of the marriage had been established by satisfactory evidence, but it must be borne in mind they (the prosecution) were not obliged to prove it; it was the defence who had to prove there was no marriage, and the onus lay on the person who made the statement that there was no marriage. They were asked to infer there was no marriage from what was alleged to be unsatisfactory evidence on the part of the prosecution. The prosecution might have said the defence must prove there was no marriage, but they had laid before the court the evidence they had, which was a considerable body of evidence in spite of anything his learned friend might say. A great many witnesses had supported it, and they were witnesses of respectability and *prima facie* unlikely to lend themselves to support a false marriage, still less likely to support a forged document of the marriage. Before dealing in detail with the factum of marriage Mr. Inverarity considered one circumstance was very material upon the question, and that was that at any rate it was not disputed that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had been living with Mehdi Hassan continuously since the date fixed as the date of marriage. It was not disputed that from 1873 down to 1884, she lived in close *purdah*—not so close as a pure born Mahomedan, but at all events, she was in *gosha*. Those facts were quite inconsistent with there having been no marriage, and greatly supported the story that there was a marriage in 1873. Assuming for the purpose of argument that Mrs. Mehdi Hassan had been leading an unchaste life down to 1873, and was a character such as had been described, was it likely she would suddenly consent to live the secluded life she did unless there was something to show for it. That was a fact which strongly supported the prosecution case.

(*Address proceeding.*)

THEATRICALS AT THE BARODA COLLEGE.

THE students of the Baroda College availed themselves of an opportunity to entertain his Highness the Maharaja Saheb by a dramatic performance last week. The play acted was the well-known Sanskrit drama, "Mudra Rakshasha," which the students performed very creditably. The dialogues were of course in the original classic Sanskrit. Preceding the performance an address from the students was read by Mr. Gadgil as follows :—" To H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaja, G.C.I.E., Shrimant Sarkar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Gaekwad of Baroda. May it please your Highness,—We, the past and present students of the Baroda College and High School most respectfully beg to approach your august presence with this humble tribute of our most cordial feelings of admiration and affection both for your amiable person and your dignified throne. Since your Highness assumed the reins of the local Government in your skilful hands, a uniform feeling of general felicity has spread itself far and wide into the remotest corner of your extensive dominions. Your benign presence has shed its lustre over all your loyal subjects, and wherever your Highness has proceeded, you have left behind traces of cheerful contentment, " proud submission," and luxuriant prosperity. Your unflagging zeal for social and political reforms, your unabated eagerness for administrative improvements in your State, and your indefatigable exertions towards conferring supreme happiness on your loving subjects have been exemplary, and these have all conspired to make your popular name a household word in every house from the Prince's palace to the peasant's cottage. But above all your efforts in that noble cause of education with which, we as humble students, are in an especial degree, chiefly concerned, have been such as to place Baroda at the top amongst her sister-States on this side of the continent. Your generous liberality in throwing open higher collegiate training to intelligent youths, your admirable zeal in disseminating the seeds of female education throughout your vast territories, and last, but not least, your eagerness in awakening the lower and backward classes of your subjects from their intellectual torpor and in elevating their general status by your graciously offering the fruits of free education to them have all raised your Highness high in the estimation of the civilized world. Under you the Baroda College has been prospering amain, and under your auspices when its students will generally avail themselves of the many liberal facilities occasionally afforded them of proceeding to England there to drink deep from the perennial fount of education at its very spring the prospect of that happy day is not far distant when many *alumni* of distinguished Universities will own the Baroda college as their dear *Alma Mater*. With these feelings of administration we have approached your Highness to-day with this humble and in many respects imperfect tribute in the shape of a political dramatic representation, called Mudra Rakshasha, a very unique work in Sanskrit literature, with a view of rendering some service to you, in beguiling your weary hours, of which your Highness must needs have many, looking to the onerous duties of Government that come to be discharged by you and the multitudinous cares and anxieties of State, which would astound the stoutest heart, but all which, you, knowing no rest day or night, have either cheerfully executed or patiently borne. Of these cares and anxieties of State the piece to be acted by us is a faithful and life-like representation, for " All the world a stage and all men and women merely players," and we shall consider our efforts crowned with success if they be instrumental in affording you the least amusement or delighful interest. We do not take too much upon ourselves when we say, on behalf of all the students, that your Highness is most heartily welcomed on your safe arrival in the State. We beg to conclude with a prayer that the Almighty be pleased to confer His choicest blessings on your Highness, and your worthy royal family so that your Highness' period of rule may be marked by further advancement, prosperity, and peace."

FIRE AT CARNAC BUNDER.

YESTERDAY morning, shortly after 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a shop, at Carnac Road, occupied by Thakurdas Lilaram, a Multani jeweller. An alarm was raised and telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, and the fire-engines from the different stations promptly arrived on the spot. The fire caught a strong hold of the shop and spread to two other adjoining shops belonging to Haji Jan Mahomed and Jakaria Ibrahim. The engines were speedily brought into play under the superintendence of Mr. Nicholls, chief of the fire-brigade, and the fire was brought under control in an hour, and completely put out before day-break, but not before the three shops had been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 22,000. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended March 11, 1893, on 1,859·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,41,000	3,65,000	4,000	5,13,000
Per mile of railway	85	215	2	302
For previous nine weeks of half-year.	11,97,074	32,32,308	41,517	44,71,459
Total for 10 weeks ..	13,41,074	35,97,393	45,517	49,84,559
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,30,761	3,50,200	5,001	4,86,062
Per mile of Ry do.	78	209	3	290
Total to corresponding date do.	12,81,121	35,39,584	57,799	48,78,304

Increase for the week .....Rs. 26,938
do. to date..... " 1,05,155

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Committee was held, yesterday, at the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dhuramsey, Hurkisondas Narotam das, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, Grattan Geary, Dr. Bhalobandra Krishna, Colonel Wilson, Professor Oxenham, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

WATER-SUPPLY AT LOWER MAHIM.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, reporting on the petition from Messrs. Pandurang Nullaji and Anant Vithoba on the subject of water-supply to Koombharwara, Lower Mahim, and requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an advance of Rs. 30,000 from available balances to be repaid from the loan when raised, so as to enable the engineer to proceed with the work of the extension of water-mains in the different parts of the city.

The Committee resolved that the applicants be informed that the list of places to which water-mains were to be extended was now being prepared and included a main for Lower Mahim. The Corporation were recommended to sanction the advance asked for, for defraying the cost of the extension of the mains in different parts of the city.

INSURANCE OF THE NEW MUNCIPAL BUILDING.

Consideration was given to resolution of the Corporation, No. 13629, dated 16th instant, as under :—" That, as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the insurance of the new Municipal Building and its contents for Rs. 12,00,000 at a cost not exceeding Rs. 3,750 for the period of five years. That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the expenditure from surplus cash balance for this service, in addition to the Rs. 3,000 provided in the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year for the Municipal Insurance Fund for all other Municipal Buildings."

On the motion of the Chairman, the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the insurance of the New Municipal Building and its contents for Rs. 1,00,000 lakhs, at Rs. 3,750, for the period of five years.

NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT AT KAMATHIPURA.

The Committee further considered letter No. 26476, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the condition of Kamathipura.

The Commissioner in his letter dwelt, at great length, on the night-soil depot and other nuisances in that locality.

On hearing some of the members expressing their views that the night-soil depot should be removed, the Commissioner replied that in the first place there was not a suitable place in the neighbourhood where the nuisance could be transferred, and in the second place it could not be removed to the Flats or to some such other distant place unless the Corporation were prepared to spend a very large amount.

Mr. Grattan Geary observed that the night-soil depots were a nuisance; the only remedy was to abolish them altogether, and substitute some other means for the removal of night-soil. When the question of house-connections was first discussed, it was strongly urged that the existing system should be abolished, and that night-soil should be made to pass through the house-connections, when they were ready for the purpose. It was then pointed out that, in case of a strike by the halalkhores, the whole city would be uninhabitable. The system of house-connections was then decided upon, but since then there had been delays of all sorts. The offensiveness of the Kamathipura and Colaba depots increased in proportion to the growth of the population. This was a most most important matter in which the question of the health of the population of the district was involved. If a sub-committee was appointed, it would be well if they directed their attention to the question of the adoption of the system contemplated by the Corporation when they first discussed the question of the introduction of the house-connection system in the city. If the present nuisance were removed to some other place the mere fact of its being transferred would not remedy the evil.

A sub-committee consisting of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Grattan Geary. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Dr. Viegas, was appointed to consider and report on the letter of the Commissioner on the subject of the complaint from Mr. Narsinghrao and other inhabitants of Kamathipura.

The Committee then adjourned.

FREEMASONS' JAMSHED-I-NOWROZ FESTIVAL.

THE native Freemasons of Bombay celebrated this festival at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Tuesday evening last, on which occasion a large number of masons, Hindus, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Europeans, met in the hall at 6 p.m. The large compound of the bungalow was brilliantly illuminated with a number of coloured lights, while the ground floor and the main hall were richly decorated with flags and evergreens in masonic emblems. The banners of all the Bombay Lodges were artistically arranged at the entrance of the hall. The committee had spared no pains or expense to get up a very interesting entertainment, in the musical portion of which Parsee ladies took part, and thus added to the success of the entertainment. The festival opened with prayers at 6 p.m., by Mr. K. R. Cama, which was followed by a hymn sung by Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, M. D. Doctor, Shamrao Vithul, and Kassimally Alliraja. Mr. P. N. Wadia then delivered a very interesting discourse on the " Poetry of the Craft," expatiating at great length on the excellence of the Craft and the virtuous principles and tenets that are embodied in its mysteries. After a similar hymn as the above, the brethren retired to the spacious banquet hall below, where about ninety members of the Craft sat down to dinner.

After the usual toasts of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the president, and members of the committee of the festival were drunk, the brethren retired to the hall upstairs. The ladies of the families of the members of the Craft, who were invited to the entertainment numbering about a hundred Parsees, Europeans, and Hindus, having been duly received by the members of the committee, the programme of entertainment was gone through, beginning with a poetical address by Mr. P. N. Wadia, followed by the rendering on the piano by Miss K. R. Cama of a fantasia " Martha," which was a masterpiece of technique, serving to remind us that we have in our midst Parsee ladies well advanced in instrumental and vocal music, who take in hand the best work and do it admirably. This was verified by the song Waltz "Dream of Home"—Arditis—sung tastefully and feelingly by Miss Gulbanoo Kabrajee. Her sister, Miss Sherbanoo Kabrajee, subsequently sang in a clear and sweet voice Balfe's " Then You will Remember Me," her pure style lending it an additional charm. Miss C. J. Khambatta, in her successful rendering of a piano solo, gave an excellent example of what conscientious and persevering study can do. Mr. J. K. R. Cama played flute solo " Alice " in a capital style. The *piece de resistance* of the evening, however, was the rendering of the screaming farce " A Sudden Arrival," which was so successfully gone through by Messrs. J. E. Davar, Pheroze C. Settna, J. K. R. Cama, N. N. Gazdar, and A. F. Solon that it elicited repeated applause from the audience. Mr. Kassimally Alliraja, having in his usual good style sung " kaffi " in Hindustani, Messrs. J. E. Davar and J. K. R. Cama, rendered the amusing comedietta " Marriage by Telephone," followed by a native chorus by Parsee ladies, assisted by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee which closed the entertainment. The party having been served with refreshments, and the toast of the health of the ladies, who graced the occasion, having been drunk, the entertainment concluded at midnight.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA,
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.)

6-30 p.m., Evensong and address by Fr. Gardner.
Hymns 309 (1st part), 467

IN commenting on the engagement of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg with the Princess Marie Louise of Parma, the " Temps" says that it must in all respects afford him great satisfaction. He, the son of the Princess Clementine and the grandson of Louis Philippy, thus enters the sanctuary of Legitimacy. Robert Duke of Parma was the best beloved relative of the Comte de Chambord, who particularly favoured him in his will some years ago. Nobody could have dreamt of a marriage between the Duke's daughter and the Prince who now rules Bulgaria. Duke Robert prides himself on being faithful to the Legitimist principle, and long set his face against all pretensions of the Orleans family. The family of Saxe-Coburg owe their fortune to disregard of that principle. But the incongruity of a matrimonial alliance between him and the Parma Bourbons is not what most interests the " Temps." The great fact connected with the engagement is that it brings the Principality of Bulgaria within the orbit of Austria-Hungary. The step-mother of the future Princess of Bulgaria is, the " Temps" remarks, the sister of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of the Archduke Charles Louis, who stands next in order to the Heir-Presumptive to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE INCINERATION OF TOWN REFUSE.

B. H. HARRINGTON, C.E., gives the following description of the *modus operandi* of his incinerators, some of which are about to be erected in Bombay :—

It is essential that an incinerator furnace should burn wet and dry refuse with equal ease. A furnace that would destroy wet refuse might probably run away with dry leaving the furnace cold for next morning's supply, and, when ignited, would flare away in a comparatively cold furnace, and thereby be the means of producing volumes of smoke. A large volume of smoke indicates imperfect combustion. A low temperature furnace may produce smoke, or the smoke current may be so rapid that unconsumed matter, such as dust and soot, may escape even through a fierce furnace. A rod of iron if thrust into a fierce fire, takes time to heat, and lead and wax take time to melt. It is the same with smoke, which should be retarded until the heat from the furnace has had time and opportunity to convert it. Smoke currents have sometimes a velocity as much as 126 feet per second, or 85 miles per hour, and the volume of air entering through the fire bars of a Harrington furnace may be as much as 75 cubic feet per second. Now let the temperature of a furnace be, say 1,500 degrees, which is asbright red heat, the volume of air entering below the fire bars of such a fire and passing away into the chimney at a velocity of 126 feet per second, would, but for certain reasons, only pick up a very limited quantity of the furnace heat. If suppose a ball of wax could be floated through, first the furnace, then up the chimney, at a velocity of 85 miles per hour, but for the baffling action of the fire bars, the furnace, the flue and the friction of the chimney, the waxen ball would escape from the chimney only but slightly warm. This baffling action therefore deserves consideration, as being the means of staying the smoke current whilst the heat attacks unconsumed matter and gases contained in the smoke. There is no written rule regarding smoke currents, but there is an unwritten law, known mostly to artisans, and which is best described as a combination of eye and hand. Such passeth the knowledge of scholars.

Moisture is another matter requiring consideration when burning refuse. From experiments I find ordinary dry refuse will absorb as much as four gallons of water per cubic foot of the refuse. A Harrington furnace can easily destroy on an average 600 cubic feet refuse daily, and if the refuse is very wet, so that water drains therefrom, the 600 cubic feet would probably contain 2,400 gallons of liquid, to evaporate which would be the duty of one ton of best coal or 2½ tons of best straw. Refuse generally contains no coal or cinder residue, and but little straw, the most of it is garbage and sewage garbage, with about ten per cent. incombustible. The steam and moisture emitted by evaporation from such large quantities of liquid is of course conveyed in the direction of the smoke current, and this in itself tends to lower the temperature of the current, and also weight the solid particles which it contains, so that at times it would have a tendency to fall on escaping from the chimney. The Harrington Smoke Annihilator subjects the smoke from the furnaces to a washing and burning process. Its arrangement is as follows, namely :—The smoke as it comes from the furnaces is drawn into an Exhaust Fan water wheel.—Fans are made large and small suiting one or more furnaces.—The smoke is whirled round in the fan and at the same time water plays into the fan wheel. This action at once distils all vapour and attacks all soot and suspended solids and acids. The fan forces the smoke forward through a *tatty* or *tattiest* made of wire and broken tiles. These tatties catches the wet soot as it is dashed out of the fan, and as water plays on to the tatty, the adherent solids are washed down into a drain. Next the smoke passes through a crematorium, which is an arrangement of one or more coke fires, which are for the purpose of drying and raising the temperature of the current; thereby assisting the chimney. The result of the annihilator is that the smoke can be made so as not to be visible. In crowded localities an annihilator in connection with an incinerator is desirable, but if a short distance from inhabited localities, an annihilator is not of great importance.

The success and reputation of the Harrington Incinerator is greatly owing to the combined smoke annihilator. The absence of coal cinder or cinder residue makes Indian refuse difficult to treat perfectly, especialy during wet weather, when there is so much water to contend against. The refuse burns well enough in the Harrington furnace, but were it not for the annihilator, there would be a tendency to give off large volumes of smoke, and when the volume of smoke is large, its temperature is liable to be low, so that a crematorium of itself would have put little effect in raising the heat of such large volumes to any appreciable extent; but with the washing process the volume is at once largely reduced by distillation of the vapour which it contains, and again by the removal of soot and other suspended solid particles. The action of the water wheel also neutralises deleterious gases, inasmuch that the revolutions of the wheel thoroughly mixes or mills the smoke combustion, whilst at the same time the water attacks the acids.

This milling and washing of the wheel and through the tatties, greatly reduces its temperature; but it is not so necessary to raise it again, when passing through the crematorium, to a high degree of heat, as it otherwise would be if washing were not resorted to. There is amplo furnace arrangement within the crematorium to raise its temperature to any wished-for degree of heat, but at the same time to do so would be like burning the wind and wasting good fuel. All that is necessary, is a moderate heat in the crematorium, to dry the smoke after its washing and to lighten it so that it rapidly ascends the chimney; thereby inducing rapid draught, and consequent rapid burning in the refuse furnaces. It is not expensive to keep such fires within the crematorium as would raise the temperature of smoke current to an uniform three or five hundred degrees. A very small amount of firing would create such a temperature, but the higher temperatures, such as 1,000 and 1,200 degrees, would be expensive, when fuel has to be paid for at ten and fifteen rupees per ton. It is admitted that boiling—that is 212°—destroys animalcule in milk and water, for the same reasons also by heating the atmosphere 212° would destroy all life. It is very desirable to have a wide margin of safety, and it would amply suffice for this by raising and maintaining the temperature of the smoke current after the washing process at 300° as it passes through the smoke crematorium. But, as I have said, there is ample furnace arrangement within the crematorium to raise its temperature to any wished-for degree of heat upon an expenditure of fuel.

In conclusion, the work or process of destruction or the maintenance of the Incinerator should be simple and in no wise complicated. A Harrington furnace when full to the top contains a matter of 500 cubic feet of refuse and 200 cubic feet of ashes, and the furnace works best when filled quite full of refuse, and left very much to take care of itself. The work of stoking is simply occasionally to remove ashes from below, to stoke the fire bars and remove clinker therefrom. All parts of an Incinerator, such for instance as the fire-bars and furnace doors, the reverberatory arch and other brick work of the furnace, the refuse soot and the platform, the flues, baffling chambers and chimney have each separately and all combined a duty to perform, and anyone part acting imperfectly militates against combined perfectness of the whole. Simple though the construction of an Incinerator is, to ensure success it is absolutely necessary to have proper plans and to build in exact accordance with them.

Incinerators can be applied to electric lighting, pumping, ejecting night soil and drainage, or to any purpose to which boiler power may be applied.

SOME ladies of New York recently appeared in an amateur performance of " The Crust of Society," at the Union-square Theatre, and their dresses have afforded material for conversation to their friends ever since. A lady correspondent writes : " One was an Empire costume of bengaline in a pale tone of wild-rose pink, the gown hanging straight from the shoulders, but so fashioned as to express rather than hide the form beneath. The yoke was in black silk embroidered with jet, and quite transparent. A frill of soft black Chantilly bordered the yoke. The balloon-like sleeves ended in a frill of Chantilly. The lady who wore this dress had the inspiration of adding a huge bench of dark purple violents on the bodice, a most artistic addition. The character she assumed in the play was that of a thoroughly bad woman, Mrs. Chapel, and such a one would naturally incline to the blossoms emblematic of sweetness and humility. A magnificent dress was worn in the second act. The foundation was in heavy white brocaded satin made with a long Court train, flounced with Mechlin, and trimmed with bows of scarlet velvet, large and rather grotesque of shape, a mink being twisted in with each of them, its head half framed in velvet and its tail twisted round a loop. This eccentric ornament was repeated on the front of the skirt. The very low bodice, made of scarlet velvet, was trimmed with a bertha of Mechlin lace, and had a large ' donkey's ears ' bow of scarlet velvet, with a mink twisted up among the loops."

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

A SKETCH OF M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

" ONE Who Still Admires Him" has an interesting article on " The Dead Lion" in the " St. James's Gazette" of Feb. 20. The writer first of all pictures the pathetic mental collapse of " le grand Francais,' and he then proceeds to recall a breakfast held years ago at M. de Lesseps hotel in the Rue Richepance, on the Boulevard de Capucines. On this occasion M. De Lesseps gave his listeners a little bit of autobiography. It was (says the correspondent) a marvellous story of what has proved to be only half a life's work, and here it is, as he rattled it off, between mouthfuls of omelette and sips of claret—for he ate like a boy of eighteen :—

" I was born at the beginning of the century; and when I was twenty, having been educated for the Diplomatic Service, I was entrusted with a political mission by my uncle, J. B. de Lesseps, who was then Charge d' Affaires at Lisbon. That was my start in life; but though I was successful in the undertaking, I achieved no great prominence till 1834, when I was sent as Consul to Cairo, where I was in residence during the great plague of 1834, which swept off nearly half of the population. It was about that time, when I was a little more than thirty, that I attained the Red Ribbon. While there I was fortunate enough to bring about a reconciliation between Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the Sultan of Turkey. It was owing to this move that I became on friendly terms with the family of the great Mehemet Ali and riding-master to his youngest son, Mohammed. Little did I think as I taught him riding—he being enormously fat and ordered to take exercise—that one day it would be he who would befriend and encourage me in carrying out the piercing of Suez. From Cairo I was sent in 1838 as Consul to Rotterdam, which may have given me my first interest in canals and dykes.

" In 1847, however, after the death of Abbas Pasha, that I returned to Egypt, on the invitation of my former fat pupil, Mohammed Said, and formulated my great scheme. I arrived in Alexandria on Nov. 7, 1854, where I was met by his Highness, who received me with delight. Five days later we started for Cairo by road. We lived in camp by night, where in the Viceroy's tent we discussed the project. I was awakened early one morning at daybreak by his Highness coming into my tent and saying, 'Come' and see—it has come. The Heavens have said it!' Little understanding, I tumbled out of bed and made my way in my nightshirt to the opening of the tent. It was bitterly cold, and I shivered; but my attention was directed to the sky by the Prince. Spanning the heavens was a magnificent rainbow stretching from east to west; and as I gazed he said, 'See, the eastern and the western worlds are united, and the sign of the success of our project is illuminated on the sky. Such is Oriental superstition. The general idea is pretty well known to you all; but no man can ever estimate the amount of the mental labour, the untiring energy, and the endless optimism it required to meet the difficulties which were raised on all sides, and the endless arguments it took to beat the possibility of success into so many wooden heads. The Viceroy gave me the concession, and went so far later as to promise to pay the working expenses. I received encouragement at starting from all hands but the English Consul at Cairo, who expressed no opinion. Every survey was made and every report was favourable, and the scheme was submitted to the European nations. England and Turkey alone stood out. Napoleon III., who had himself thought out a similar idea in connection with Nicaragua when imprisoned at Ham in 1840, and who had gone so far as to draw up plans which were submitted to me, favoured the scheme, it was said, because I was a kinsman of the Empress, but really because he beleived in it, and eugenie supported me on all sides. England was the real difficulty, however; and after fruitless interviews with Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador in Paris, I went to London. There it was hopeless. Lord Palmerston was dead against me; Mr. Gladstone openly declared he did not believe in the canal; and only the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Cambridge gave me any encouragement. I stumped the country—went in turn to Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and other trade centres. Finally I collected 44,000,000. My next rebuff was in Constantinopole. The Porte, with England at its back, refused to countenance the cutting of the canal; and Sir Henry Bulwer, the English Ambassador there, showed himself in every way hostile to me. But in spite of them all the work was commenced in 1858, and the canal opened in November, 1869, by the Empress herself who presented me with this silver cup. In which I keep the insignia of the Legion of Honour, and, as you know, I visited London two years ago, when the queen received me and conferred upon me the Star of India. On July 30, I was entertained by the City Fathers, who presented me with the Freedom of the City, and Sir Thomas Dakin, the then Lord Mayor, said :—' We inscribe your name to-day upon our roll of Freemen in company with those of Richard Cobden and George Peabody, men whose actions, like yours, have been pacific and free from the taint of blood guiltiness.' But even now you know the fight is not over."

The correspondent adds :—Had M. de Lesseps been satisfied all would have been well, the world knows; but I will go one step further and say, had he been well he might have succeeded with Panama as he succeeded at Suez. It is mere conjecture, of course, and I make it in full knowledge of all the difficulties—not forgetting the pestilential climate, the revolutioes which stopped the works so long, and the equally sad disgrace and failure of William Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, to colonise the Isthmus of Darien, which cost this country £308,053. The task would require almost superhuman strength of mind and body; and M. de Lesseps was seventy-four when the first congress about Panama was held in Paris, and not long after that his mind gave way; but the secret was carefully kept, for he was useful as a figure head. The business got into the hands of a wilderness of unscrupulous financiers, with what result is now too well-known. . . . Boulanger knew what was going on, and tried to expose les voleurs, as he called them; but as long as they were paid they shouted him down. When the money gave out they thought it was time to turn honest, and the mob cry of " Crucify him! crucify him! Gives us Barabbas!" was sent up, with the old result. It is foreign to an English mind to try a man in his absence, to find him guilty without hearing his defence, and to sentence a madman to imprisonment and fine. But they do strange things in France.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 14, as compared with the statement of March 7, 1893 :—

LIABILITIES.	March 7. Rs.	A.	P.	March 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up.....	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,67,87,934	11	1	1,82,41,488	8	4
Other Deposits, &c.	4,95,72,159	12	4	5,49,74,206	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,58,727	3	5	2,49,552	15	2
Sundries	30,55,540	14	3	31,33,732	13	2
Rs.	9,45,74,362	9	1	10,14,68,980	9	3
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	47,79,548	0	0	57,63,452	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	51,46,333	8	0	56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities....	1,26,68,184	7	3	1,29,66,011	6	0
Credits on do.	1,02,16,887	8	1	1,00,99,591	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c.....	2,49,89,219	3	6	2,61,00,504	0	0
Balances with other Banks	15,97,556	13	9	13,29,417	12	6
Bullion	10,06,008	11	1	9,19,234	0	4
Dead Stock	12,50,399	2	0	12,47,347	9	2
Stamps	10,182	9	6	10,580	14	6
Sundries	20,46,173	12	3	19,76,493	0	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,64,20,876	1	1	2,14,01,996	9	1
Do. at Branches ..	1,44,42,978	12	7	1,39,78,266	6	5
Rs.	9,45,74,362	9	1	10,14,68,980	9	3

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to March 14 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	9,90,623	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	4,62,933	do.
Other Deposits.....	54,02,046	do.
Post Bills	9,175	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	15,14,504	Inc.
Loans	2,97,827	do.
Accounts of Credit	1,17,236	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	111,1,395	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	49,30,191	do
Do. at Branches.....	4,64,713	Dec.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA, says a Vienna correspondent, had a social success on Sunday, which was his thirty-second birthday. While in his country of adoption guns were being fired, high mass read, and illuminations prepared for the evening, he met a large number of members of the Austrian Imperial Family at a luncheon at his brother's palace on the Ring. His bride that is to be came with her father and mother, and there were also present Archduke Charles Louis and Archduchess Maria Theresa, the Emperor's second brother Louis Victor, Archdukes Ferdinand, William, and Rainer, Archduchess Maria, Princess Clementine, and Prince Philip and Princess Louise of Coburg. Since the death of Prince August of Coburg, twelve years ago, the Palace of the Coburgs has not sheltered so noble a company. The Prince of Bulgaria was expected to leave Vienna for Sofia the other night.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 15th March.

The C-in C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieut-Col F C Burton, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bengal Cavy, to be Commdt, vice Clifford, vacated.

40th Bengal Infy.—Lieut O. G. Gunning, Supy on the establishment of the 35th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Dillon, promoted Wing Commander.

2nd Punjab Infy.—Lieut A J Caruana, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, to be Adjt, vice Nicholls, vacated on promotion to Captain.

Lieut P G Shewell, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Rodwell, seconded for appointment to the Corps of Guides, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Milly Accounts Dept.

Lieut R H M Currie, Supernumerary on the establishment of the 2nd Sikh Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Shewell.

The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut C C Pearson, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, in Mapras G O C C No 586 of 1892 is hereby extended by one month.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Transport Department Examination :—

Lieut A E Glasgow, Royal Sussex Regt.

Lieut G Pennefather Evans, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, is temporarily attached to the 1st Battn, Royal Irish Fusiliers, for duty.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

5th Lancers—Lieut J B Jardine, for two hundred and sixty-one days, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Northumberland Fusiliers—Major J W Malet, for three months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Leinster Regt—Lieut G H F Kelly, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 23rd Pioneers, for six months, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Capt G F W St John, No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Batty.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Consequent on the retirement of Mr R H Hamilton, Dist Supt of Police, 2nd class, Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, to be 1st Supt, 2nd class; Mr D G Proby, Dist Supt of Police, 5th class to be Dist Supt, 3rd class; Mr C M B Seagrim, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to be 1st Supt, 5th class; Mr J G J Duff, Assist Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to be Assist Dist Supt, 1st grade.

Mr A A P Marriott, Extra-Assist Commr, sub pro tem, Nagpur, is transferred to Wardha.

Assist Surgn Gopal Chandra Ghose, employed on general duty at Narsinghpur, is posted temporarily to the Main Dispensary, Saugor.

Mr A F Foulkes, Offg Inspector of Police, 3rd grade, is confirmed in his appt, vice Mr W G Aggis, resigned.

Surgn-Capt A Silcock, Civil Surgn, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India six months' furlough.

Mr E A Lugard, Assist Engr, is transferred from the Eastern to the Nagpur Division.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Leave of Absence.

Mr T R Wyer, Dist and Sess Judge, Fyzabad, privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, from 20th Apl 1893.

Mr H D'A Innes, Dist Supdt of Police, Gorakhpur, furlough out of India for 1 year, from 7th Apl 1893.

Mr N Garstin, Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehgarh, special leave, out of India, on urgent private affairs, for 6 months, from 1st Apl 1893.

Surgn-Maj S J Thomson, Depy Sanitary Commr, 2nd Circle, N-W P and Oudh, furlough out of India for 2 years, from 18th Apl 1893.

Appointments.

Under clause (2) of sec 4 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr of the N-W P and Oudh, with the previous sanction of H E the Governor-Genl in Council, is pleased to reappointment Mr J R Reid, whose term of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be a Member of the Council of H H the Lieut-Govr for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr J F Hewett, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Govt, to be Depy Commr, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Bareilly district as Magte and Collr.

Mr D Billings, Dist Supdt of Police, on special duty, to be Supdt, Indian Midland Railway Police, Jhansi.

Babu Satyendra Prasad Sanyal, Munsarim, Judge's Court, Farukhab

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR

AY, near REIMS

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Purveyor to

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.

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EAU DE COLOGNE

absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.

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CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. — "*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*"

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

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PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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BASS
GREEN
DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING

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FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

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THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

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Largest Sale in the World.

The Original and the Best.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION
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IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SADDLE PASTE
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FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

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FOR BOOTS SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

JET BLACK OIL
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POLISHING PASTE
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THE PRIZE MEDAL, USLIN EXHIBITION 1883.

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The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.

Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

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PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.

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COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

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WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle or the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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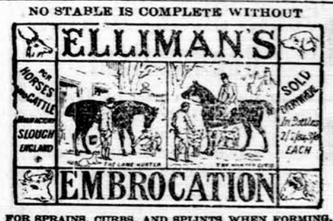

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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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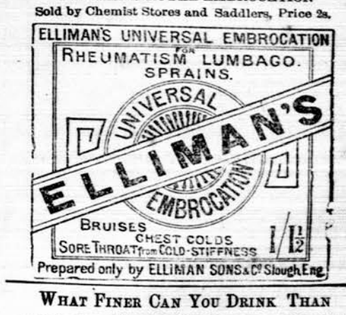

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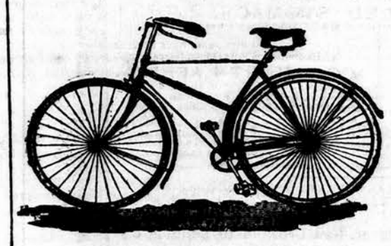

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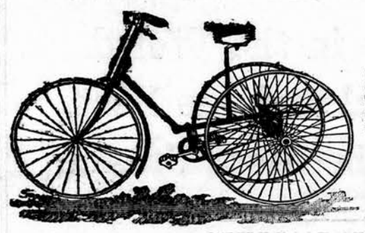

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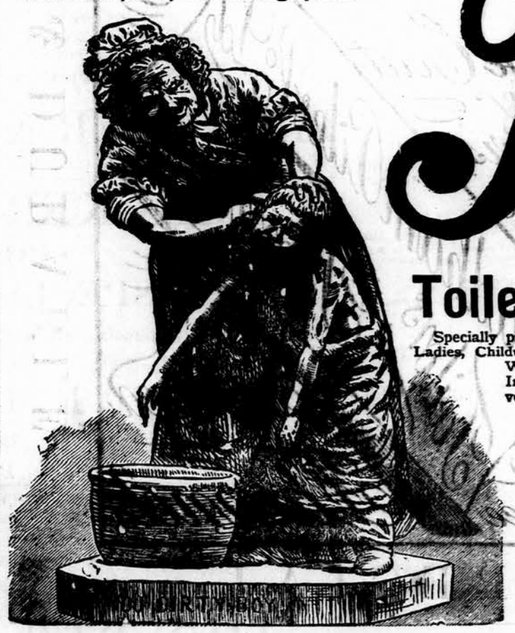

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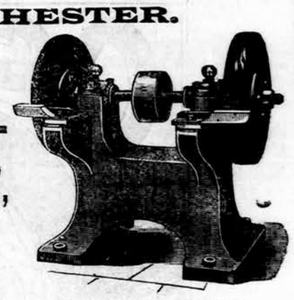

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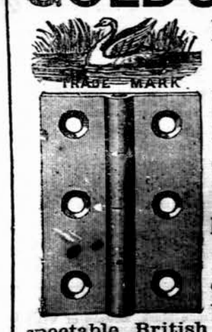

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